

# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1862.

NUMBER 19

VOLUME 7.

THE  
STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in  
advance, and for one dollar per year in arrears. If  
not paid within six months, an additional charge of fifty  
cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond  
that time.

OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(12 Lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square.)	
One square, for one insertion, each additional	10 00
One-half square, 5 months, 1 year	20 00
One-third square, 5 months, 1 year	15 00
One-fourth square, 5 months, 1 year	10 00
One-fifth square, 5 months, 1 year	8 00
One-sixth square, 5 months, 1 year	6 00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year	25 00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months	15 00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months	10 00

Advertisements not inserted on the copy for a specific  
number of insertions, will be continued until, either by  
written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out,  
and payment exacted accordingly. Twelve cents per square  
will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.  
Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

DR. DE MONTREVILLE.

DENTIST

STILLWATER, MINN.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr.  
De Montreville will attend at his office profes-  
sionally.  
May 26, 1861.—ST. A.

J. K. REINER, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

STILLWATER, MINN.

June 3d, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone build-  
ing, (up stairs,) Main street, Stillwater,  
Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and  
Fourth streets.

Wm. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

A. LAW, Office in Mendick Bros. Block,  
Chesnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE IN GREELEY'S BLOCK, MAIN  
street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

A. Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made,  
and remittances promptly returned.

L. R. CORNMAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF  
the building occupied by Proctor & Bro.  
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
July 19th, 1862. v3-44.

RUDOLPH LEHMKE,

Attorney at Law.

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

A. and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
Stillwater, April 30, 1861. n33.

Howe's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderweert, Dickerson & Co.

Tin Plate Warehouse.

Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street

Chicago. Weigh out of Level

See Circulars. All fre-  
ight received on Ball's. 52-ly

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-

ters, Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

42-Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Exchange, Banking and Collection

OFFICE OF

DARLING & SCHEFFER,

STILLWATER, MINN.

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent

Money.

Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.

KEYS A. DARLING. [CHARLES SCHEFFER.

Nov. 22, 1858. tf-1

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

ON MAIN AND CHESTNUT STS. STILLWATER.

U. SIEGENTHALER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS

been newly refitted throughout in good

style, and convenient to the Steamboat Land-  
ing. Charges as moderate as any Hotel in the  
city. April 21, 1862.—3m

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household

Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,

Boot and Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., STILLWATER.

I prepared to make everything in the Boot

and Shoe line in a superior and elegant

manner. Particular attention paid to repair-  
ing. Jan. 21, 1862.—f

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES J. BUTLER

having become associated with us, we

will continue our present business under the

firm name of Carl & Co. CARL BROS.

Stillwater March 17, 1862.

The Messenger.

Saturday, -- November 29, 1862.

"The close grapple and sharp steel  
of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always  
put rebels and traitors to flight."--SECRE-  
TARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

General McClellan.

The following scathing review of Mc-

Clellan's campaign, though emanating

from a journal (the Cincinnati Gazette)

that was doubtful as to the pre-eminence

of our young Napoleon, shows

clearly that in the essential elements of

a great military commander, genius and

success, he has proved a failure.

THE VERDICT OF EVENTS.

No genius, art or science can set itself

above the test of results. However

much it may entrench itself behind pro-

fessional mysteries, above the compre-

hension of the masses, it must eventually

submit to the test of results which the

ordinary mind can judge. The eighteen

months of Gen. McClellan's command

of the army of the Potomac, during the

greater part of which he controlled the

entire military power of the Govern-

ment, have been time enough to justify

the nation in judging him by the mili-

tary result. That it is a failure is not de-

nied by his own most unscrupulous par-

tisans. They only resort to pretexts to

shift the responsibility. He has given

to the rebel confederacy the prestige of

military success, and has subjected the

National Government, and the section

which stands by it, to the humiliation of

an appearance of military impotence.

And the destruction of the nation, in-

evitable from a continuance of such mili-

tary failure, has been accelerated by the

enormous consumption of our national

resources. It has burned the candle at

both ends--building up the rebellion in

respectability, and prostrating the

Government by the fearful waste of our

resources.

The exact justice of a review of the gen-

erals in whose consequences threaten

the national existence.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McClellan's campaign in West-

ern Virginia was on a plan made by

Gen. Morris before McClellan took the

field. He intended long delays and a

greatness of preparation striking out

the attack on the enemy's force. He at

length brought his army in combined

movement to Laurel Hill and Rich

Mountain, surrounding the enemy, but

leaving open the most feasible road for

their escape toward the northwest.

The attack on Rich Mountain was made

by Gen. Rosecrans on a plan proposed

by himself to take the enemy in the

rear. By a difficult march through hilly

paths, Gen. Rosecrans reached the rear in

the afternoon, and attacked and de-  
tected the enemy's strong rear guard. The sound

of the firing was heard by McClellan's

troops, but he did not move. The next

day, at nearly noon, he arrived on the

ground. Garnett had precipitately re-

reated at daylight by the route left

open. Pagan's troops, who had been

scattered by Rosecrans, came in and

surrendered.

A subordinate officer in McClellan's

place would have been cashiered for

failure to operate according to the plan

of the battle. Gen. McClellan telegraphed

that remarkable dispatch, claiming

the victory and exaggerating it, and as-

serting that he had liberated Western

Virginia. Ever since that he has been

hostile to Morris and Rosecrans. The

false glitter of this dispatch, set in the

dark background of the Bull Run disaster,

which involved most of our leading

officers, and the favoritism of General

Scott, whose infirmity of disposition

made McClellan General-in-Chief. The

patriotism of the volunteers, the un-

bounded expenditures of the Govern-

ment, and the regular drill of the camp

built up a great army, of which he was

called the creator. He established him-

self in magnificent state, with a staff

of forty aids, and rode through the streets

surrounded by a cortege more preten-

tious than an Emperor's; and corres-

pondents wrote that he was constantly

in his saddle creating his army. They

looked upon the regiments as they

walked upon Washington from the

great patriotic Northern hive, and ex-

alted him as the "creator" of such spirit

and power.

THE BALL'S BLUFF DISASTER.

The restlessness of the people under

delay was quieted by the constant prom-

ise of action, and by the iterated an-

ouncement that the army was advancing.

At length it was settled for the fall

by the Ball's Bluff slaughter, in which

with McClellan's division of twelve

thousand men only ten miles off, besides

Stone's adequate force, he succeeded in

having Baker slaughtered by a force

less than six thousand of the enemy.

McClellan, who was on the Virginia side

in a situation to cut off Leesburg, was

ordered to the right about, and all the

forces withdrawn in a panic to the Mar-

yland side. This was McClellan's first

demonstration in generalship on his own

plan.

The Burnside expedition, to take Man-

assass in a surprise attack, to co-operate

with McClellan in front, was di-

verted by McClellan's urgent and per-

sistent appeals to the President, and

was sent to North Carolina. Gen. Burn-

side protested; and conscious that no

results could there be accomplished ad-

equately to so costly an expedition, he was

careful that all he had done was on the

plan of the General-in-Chief. The army

of the Potomac was exposed to unneces-

sary hardships, in the winter, to delu-

sionary expectation by not going into

public quarters. Three thousand young

men went to inglorious graves on the

Potomac in that winter encampment.

In February, the peremptory order

of the President relieved the Western

army from the dead-lock McClellan had

kept on it, and it then went forward

to the test of the field. In March, the Pres-

ident notified Gen. McClellan that a plan

must be evolved implying movement, or

a removal would be made. Coincidentally

the enemy evacuated Manassas. When

that was known McClellan put sixty

thousand men in motion, leaving their

tents on the Potomac, marched them on

to the vacant Manassas, and then left them

to struggle back by divisions, suffering

great hardships from the want of shelter

and of an organization for supplying sub-

sistence on the march. The fact was de-

veloped that the army had no organiza-

tion for a campaign, and that the head

was lacking. The President then divid-

ed it into corps, and appointed the com-

manders.

Gen. McClellan then interposed a

naval vessel of an army of 120,000 men

between himself and the enemy. After

months expended in this, he sat down at

Yorktown for a small force of the en-

emy to grow great, and inconsiderable

entrenchments to be made formidable.

The enemy evacuated Manassas. When

that was known McClellan put sixty

thousand men in motion, leaving their

tents on the Potomac, marched them on

to the vacant Manassas, and then left them

to struggle back by divisions, suffering

great hardships from the want of shelter

and of an organization for supplying sub-

sistence on the march. The fact was de-

veloped that the army had no organiza-

tion for a campaign, and that the head

was lacking. The President then divid-

ed it into corps, and appointed the com-

manders.

Gen. McClellan then interposed a

naval vessel of an army of 120,000 men

between himself and the enemy. After

months expended in this, he sat down at

Yorktown for a small force of the en-

emy to grow great, and inconsiderable

entrenchments to be made formidable.

The enemy evacuated Manassas. When



# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - December 2, 1862.

### Progress of the War.

The displacement of McClellan, Buell and other do-nothing officers of the army, together with new evidence of vigor and earnestness in the conduct of the war under General Burnside, by the recall to active service of old and tried fighting officers and the placing in motion the entire army, inspires the hearts of all loyal men with new hope and courage, though not unmingled with painful anxiety. The army of the Potomac is in motion. With a fighting General in command, we now look forward for some decisive results. General Burnside has drawn up his army on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, while the enemy is massing his forces on the other side to dispute the passage. Crossing a river in face of a hostile army is always a difficult and dangerous operation; but we have faith in Burnside's Generalship and the prowess of our men.

While the main army is moving towards Richmond by the direct route, it is understood that a combined military and naval force will advance upon it from the South. Stonewall Jackson is still reported as hovering around Harper's Ferry with his unchangeable number of forty thousand men; better judges believe him to be retreating upon Gordonsville, to join the main army. Leesburg and Warrenton are occupied by rebel cavalry. Our forces have abandoned the Shenandoah Valley for the purpose of concentrating all our strength upon the movement toward Richmond. The heavy rains have rendered the Potomac nearly impassable, and there is now little danger of an attempt upon Washington.

Reports from Nashville state that Generals Bragg, Cheatham and Buckner have evacuated Murfreesboro, and were falling back upon Tallahassee. According to the *Mobile News*, Holly Springs was evacuated by the rebel generals, because it was found to be an untenable position. The Confederate army was about to go into winter quarters, but in a deplorable condition for want of proper clothing. The reasons which make them desire a suspension of the campaign during the cold season will probably induce Gen. Grant to continue it. We can only lose, while the Confederacy gains, by every month of delay. A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Gen. Grant's army that "the rush of contrabands to our lines resembles that from the bondage and brickmaking of Egypt." Gen. Grant has adopted for them a system of labor and compensation by which they can be supported. The whole region is said to be white with unpicked cotton, which will furnish work for the winter. A grand expedition down the Mississippi river is now being organized at Columbus, Ky., by Gen. McClellan. It is designed to open the whole river as far as New Orleans, and will consist of forty thousand men, Vicksburg will probably be the main point of resistance. Commodore Porter will participate in the movement with a fleet of ten gunboats; while the fleet of Commodore Farragut, which lies below Vicksburg, will be prepared to co-operate. The expedition to Texas, under Gen. Banks, will probably be at its destination by the commencement of the new year, and we shall look for the speedy recovery of Texas and the whole region West of the Mississippi. The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* expresses the opinion that before the meeting of the next Congress, a full Republican delegation may be elected from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the policy of the administration.

The struggle in Missouri is just beginning. The triumph of the emancipationists in the late election is rousing the old border ruffian spirit that was with such peril exercised from Kansas. The St. Joseph *Journal* intimates that the seats of most of the emancipationists elected to Congress will be contested. President Lincoln says he considers the emancipation victory in Missouri a matter of far greater consequence than the Republican defeat in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York. The vote by which Cannon the Union candidate for Governor of Delaware, has been elected, is said to be the largest ever given in that State to the candidate of any party.

A few days since the President, in an interview with some unconditional Unionists from Kentucky, said he would rather die than take back a word of the proclamation of freedom. But to know what are his exact sentiments, we must wait till we see the forthcoming message. Government has issued an order releasing from military custody all persons in the loyal States who have been arrested for obstructing the draft, or other

wise giving aid or comfort to the enemy; also, those persons from the rebel States who give their parole not to render aid to the enemy. The order does not exempt those who have actually been in arms, nor does it relieve any one from liability to trial and punishment by civil tribunals.

### Gen. Pope in Milwaukee.

Major General Pope was received by the citizens of Milwaukee, while on his way to Washington, in a most flattering manner. He was also complimented with a serenade. In alluding to these flattering demonstrations, the *Sentinel* of the 26th very truly says that "General Pope has done the country much substantial service, and has always shown a willingness and disposition to measure conclusions with the rebels at every opportunity, and with no delay."

The armies of the republic might possibly be beaten in his charge, but they would never become demoralized by losing waiting, while the country was waiting to despair from non-action. One thing is very certain, this spontaneous ovation to Gen. Pope means—that our people regard with admiration our general who will seek to do something, even though success, which no man can command—but all may deserve, should not attend upon the effort.

### A Steady Advance.

The *Chicago Tribune* says its latest information from Washington is to the effect that, though General Burnside is making all possible haste toward Richmond, the expectations of a speedy battle, which seems common among the people, will be disappointed. There is a fight in prospect; but perhaps weeks will elapse before the general command will be able to overtake it. He has streams to bridge, his rear to guard, bad roads to overcome and a cautious advance to make, all in the face of an enemy as wily and cunning as he is desperate. But Burnside is at work; and we shall hear from him by and by.

The West is divided into four departments. The department of the Missouri is under Gen. Curtis; the department of the Tennessee west of the Tennessee river under Gen. Grant; the department of the Cumberland, comprising Tennessee east of the Tennessee river, and so much of Alabama and Georgia as the United States troops may take possession of under Gen. Rosecrans.

### Resignation.

The resignation of Mr. Earle S. Goodrich, as Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Gen. Grant to continue it. We can only lose, while the Confederacy gains, by every month of delay. A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Gen. Grant's army that "the rush of contrabands to our lines resembles that from the bondage and brickmaking of Egypt." Gen. Grant has adopted for them a system of labor and compensation by which they can be supported. The whole region is said to be white with unpicked cotton, which will furnish work for the winter. A grand expedition down the Mississippi river is now being organized at Columbus, Ky., by Gen. McClellan. It is designed to open the whole river as far as New Orleans, and will consist of forty thousand men, Vicksburg will probably be the main point of resistance. Commodore Porter will participate in the movement with a fleet of ten gunboats; while the fleet of Commodore Farragut, which lies below Vicksburg, will be prepared to co-operate. The expedition to Texas, under Gen. Banks, will probably be at its destination by the commencement of the new year, and we shall look for the speedy recovery of Texas and the whole region West of the Mississippi. The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* expresses the opinion that before the meeting of the next Congress, a full Republican delegation may be elected from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the policy of the administration.

The President of the United States lately remarked to a friend that, though some of the results of the November elections were unexpectedly adverse, he would not, as a whole, reverse them; that he considered the emancipation triumph in Missouri of more enduring consequences than the Republican defeat in Illinois, Ohio and New York.

Col. Fomey thinks Florida will soon become a loyal Republican State. He says:

I will not be surprised if long before the meeting of the next Congress, a full Republican delegation is chosen from Florida, representing the free people of that State, and sustaining the principles and the policy of the present Administration. It is certainly not going beyond the limits of discretion to say that our arguments are now making to fulfill this bold and significant programme.

### INDEPENDENT, THOUGH VERY FOOLISH.

A singular couple got married in Chester county, Penn., recently, merely making the following "declaratory statement" in the presence of friends:

"We, Orono S. Murray and Lydia P. Jarboe, make known to these, our friends, that we have chosen each other for conjugal companionship in prosperity, in adversity, in life and death. We ask no license. We submit to no dictation. We bow to no authority. We recognize no God nor Almighty power to guide or guard us. Our promises are to ourselves and to each other, and to others. Our trust is not in others, but in ourselves and each other."

At the time of the Indian outbreak at Yellow Medicine, and the besiegement of Fort Ridgely the *Pioneer* made a charge (by implication) that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs had kept back the annuity money belonging to the Sioux Indians for purposes of speculation, and that the delay in making the payment was the cause of the outbreak.—*Stillwater Messenger*.

The Pioneer never made the charge above stated, by implication or otherwise, and nothing of the kind ever found a place in its columns.—*Pioneer*.

"We beg pardon of the *Pioneer*. We would not make our cotemporary responsible for anything more than its legitimate sins. It has more of these to carry than were ever shouldered by *Dun's Pilegrim*. It was the secret sheet at St. Paul that gave currency to the falsehood—not the *Pioneer*."

DEATH.—MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—A telegram from Madison, Wisconsin, announces the death of Hon. Luther Hanchett, M. C., of brain fever.

### Gen. Banks.

The New York papers say Gen. Banks and staff are working industriously, by night and by day, in fitting out and organizing the great expedition, which will sail in a few days to strike a telling blow on some point on the Southern coast. If all the troops which are now quartered in that city and encamped on Long Island, as well as several regiments which are expected to arrive very soon are to join the expedition, it will be more formidable than any which the Government has yet sent out.

### News from the Indian Country.

Rumors of recent outrages by the Indians in the vicinity of Lake Kandiuyibi being current in this city, Brigadier General Sibley desires the publication of an extract from a dispatch received last evening from a dispatch received last evening from Gen. Lockey, who is now at the Sixth regiment, whose headquarters are at Glencoe. The dispatch is addressed to Colonel Crooks under date of November 26th.

On the 22d inst. I sent out a scouting party under command of Sergeant Lockey of Company F to explore the region of country about the Kandiuyibi Lakes. Sergeant Lockey has returned and reports as follows.

After traveling with his party two days, he encountered at Lake Elizabeth, about fifty miles from this post, and on the following morning took the route toward Kandiuyibi Lake, thence to several other small lakes, making a circuit of some thirty miles through woods and swamps back to this post.

He saw no Indians nor the least sign of their excepting camping grounds of former winters. He saw no indications of murders or massacres, but the inhabitants had fled leaving behind their cattle and such other property as could not be hastily removed. Tracks of lay, cowpokes and some out. No white persons had been known to pass through or near this section since the Indian outbreak.

Sergeant Lockey represents that on their way back they met several citizens going after their cattle and property, they having heard of this scouting party, and being deterred heretofore by reports of Indians around those lakes.

I think there need be no further apprehension of attacks from the Indians, as they have faithfully assured all that part of the country where Indians have been said to be encamped. The reports also of murders in that direction may be considered as without the least foundation.—*Union*, 25th.

Capt. Brown, now in this city, left Col. Averill's post at Glencoe on Saturday, and fully confirms the above. He says there is not an Indian within one hundred miles of Glencoe—excepting the prisoners, of course.

### The Captain of the fine ship Tonawanda, of Philadelphia, which was captured by the rebel privateer Alabama, gives the following description of the vessel:

The Alabama is a splendid vessel, and the fastest under canvas that I have ever had my foot on board of, and I have no doubt she is the same under steam, as she has very powerful machinery. She is 325 feet long, entirely built, they say, of teak wood. She is calculated to remain at sea as long as they like, and they can use the water used. They have 400 tons of coal on board, and the instance mentioned before is the only time since she has been out. I do not think there is a vessel in our navy that can catch her. Her armament is six 32 broadside guns, one 68 amidships, forward of the mainmast. I judge there were about 100 persons on board, mostly English men-of-war men. I do not think there is an American born seaman on board. They are trying to ship all the men they can out of prizes, and they get some out of every ship's company taken on board, except our own ship, from which they took the black boy.

### A Semi-Traitor.

The Warrenton (Va.) army correspondent of the *Times* thus writes: The departure of Gen. Porter from the army of the Potomac, although he was known to be one of McClellan's friends, and to exercise great influence on him in his councils, has been the occasion of no regrets or no murmurs on the part of either officers or soldiers. By a large part of the army he has long been looked upon as a semi-traitor, etc.

### From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Nov. 36.—By the steamer Roanoke, from New Orleans, we learn that, by an order of Gen. Butler, the property within the district recently possessed by our forces under General Weitzel, to be known as the Lafourche District, is declared sequestered, and all sales or transfers of it are forbidden.—This district comprises all the territory of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, except the parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson. A commission is appointed to take possession of the district, and the sugar plantations are to be worked by them where they are not worked by their owners, and negro or white labor may be employed at discretion. All property belonging to disloyal persons is to be inventoried and sold for the benefit of the government, under the provisions of the confiscation act.

Another order suppresses distilleries and other manufactories of strong drink. Another one announces that any officer found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking place will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service. Another one suppresses the newspaper known as the *National Advocate* for an improper publication. Still another one prohibits the arrest of any slave unless the person arresting knows that such slave is owned by a loyal citizen.

Among the property confiscated as above noted is General Bragg's plantation.

### Memorial to the President—The Indian Question.

A very large meeting of citizens was held in St. Paul last Wednesday evening to urge upon the Government the necessity of executing the Sioux prisoners now in the hands of the military, and the duty of removing or exterminating all the rest of the dogs within the limits of the State. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen, and resolutions adopted. Hon. Geo. A. Nourse presented the following memorial, which was unanimously adopted.—The same memorial will be presented to the citizens of Stillwater for their signatures. Let it have a round thousand names.

### MEMORIAL.

To the President of the United States:

We, the citizens of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, respectfully represent that we have heard with regret and alarm, through the public press, reports of an intention on the part of the United States Government, to dismiss without punishment the Sioux warriors captured by our soldiers; and further, to allow the several tribes of Indians lately located upon reservations within this State, to remain upon the reservations.

Against any such policy we respectfully but firmly protest. The history of this country presents an event that can compare with the late Sioux outbreak, in wanton, unprovoked and fiendish cruelty. All that we have read of Indian warfare in the early history of this country, is tame in contrast with the atrocities of this late massacre.

Without warning, in cold blood, beginning with the murder of their best friends, the whole body of the amiable Sioux commenced a deliberate scheme to exterminate every white person upon the land once occupied by them, and by them long since sold to the United States. On carrying out this bloody scheme they have spared neither age nor sex, only reserving for the gratification of their brutal lusts, the few white women whom the rifle, the tomahawk and the scalping knife spared. Nor did they spare the helpless children, with death as the mutilated corpses of their victims, dismembered, cut limb from limb or chopped into fragments, will testify.

These cruelties, too, were in many cases preceded by a pretense of friendship; and in many instances, the victims of these murders, were men who had fallen at our posts, in skirmishes, &c. Those figures added together make the frightful sum of 75,000. Of this number it would be safe to say that one-third, 25,000, are now in their graves, having been killed outright or died of their wounds. Quite as many, probably more, have died from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more for those who have been maimed and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

These Indian devils, will not be compelled to take vengeance into their own hands, as they surely will, if Government shall fail in its duty in the matter.

### Saturday News.

The great battle has not yet transpired—as the telegraph says, "daily, hourly and momentarily" it may be expected. The whole nation is watching Burnside's movements with the intensest anxiety, and prayerfully hope for his highest success.

The President's Message, the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General will be laid before Congress on Monday next, upon which day Congress assembles.

The War and Navy Department reports are not yet quite completed.

We have an account of an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the rebels to retake Newbern, N. C.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives notice that the tax stamps for telegrams must be used on and after Monday next.

A spirited engagement occurred in Southwest Virginia, on the Blackwater river, with no decisive result.

It is reported on authority that Admiral Milne, commanding the British squadron, is in pursuit of the rebel privateer Alabama.

Frank Blair, Jr., has resigned his seat in the present Congress to take command of a brigade at Helena, Ark.

Several Southern ladies who were visiting at Fredericksburg have come over our line and have communicated much valuable and interesting information in regard to the great rebel army at that point.

Our news by mail is interesting.—*Union*.

### The Rebel Losses.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 11.

Our loss in killed and wounded at Fort Donelson may be roughly estimated at 3,500; at Raccoon and on the North Carolina coast, 600; at Elkhorn, 3,500; at Shiloh, 10,000; at Wilk'sburg, Seven Pines and before Richmond, 20,000; in the valley of the Shenandoah, 5,000; at Cedar Run, 1,200; at the second battle of Manassas, 6,000; at Sharpsburg, 10,000; at Corinth, 4,000; at Perryville, 3,000; and 5,000 for losses in the war campaign, in skirmishes, &c. Those figures added together make the frightful sum of 75,000. Of this number it would be safe to say that one-third, 25,000, are now in their graves, having been killed outright or died of their wounds. Quite as many, probably more, have died from sickness. To this should be added 25,000 more for those who have been maimed and whose health has been ruined for life. Thus our losses in ten months in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle. For every year of the war, our losses in the present war may be estimated at 75,000 men. If the whole truth were known, they would probably reach one hundred thousand by the end of the year, for the deaths from disease in hospitals, and at home generally exceed those in battle.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint Louis Boom Corporation will be held on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, next, at the office of said corporation in the city of Stillwater, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Jos. S. Proctor, Secretary.

Stillwater, Nov. 23d, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who broke into my house in Schulerberg's Addition, and wantonly destroyed and mutilated the furniture therein.

DAVID LEWIS GROUT.

Stillwater, Nov. 24, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the payment and conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by William Evans and Fanny his wife, of Washington county, Minnesota, to George W. B. Smith, of said county, Minnesota, dated February 19, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, in the 2d of February A. D. 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., in book D of mortgages page 20, and in book E of mortgages page 20, and in book F of mortgages page 20, and in book G of mortgages page 20, and in book H of mortgages page 20, and in book I of mortgages page 20, and in book J of mortgages page 20, and in book K of mortgages page 20, and in book L of mortgages page 20, and in book M of mortgages page 20, and in book N of mortgages page 20, and in book O of mortgages page 20, and in book P of mortgages page 20, and in book Q of mortgages page 20, and in book R of mortgages page 20, and in book S of mortgages page 20, and in book T of mortgages page 20, and in book U of mortgages page 20, and in book V of mortgages page 20, and in book W of mortgages page 20, and in book X of mortgages page 20, and in book Y of mortgages page 20, and in book Z of mortgages page 20, and in book AA of mortgages page 20, and in book AB of mortgages page 20, and in book AC of mortgages page 20, and in book AD of mortgages page 20, and in book AE of mortgages page 20, and in book AF of mortgages page 20, and in book AG of mortgages page 20, and in book AH of mortgages page 20, and in book AI of mortgages page 20, and in book AJ of mortgages page 20, and in book AK of mortgages page 20, and in book AL of mortgages page 20, and in book AM of mortgages page 20, and in book AN of mortgages page 20, and in book AO of mortgages page 20, and in book AP of mortgages page 20, and in book AQ of mortgages page 20, and in book AR of mortgages page 20, and in book AS of mortgages page 20, and in book AT of mortgages page 20, and in book AU of mortgages page 20, and in book AV of mortgages page 20, and in book AW of mortgages page 20, and in book AX of mortgages page 20, and in book AY of mortgages page 20, and in book AZ of mortgages page 20, and in book BA of mortgages page 20, and in book BB of mortgages page 20, and in book BC of mortgages page 20, and in book BD of mortgages page 20, and in book BE of mortgages page 20, and in book BF of mortgages page 20, and in book BG of mortgages page 20, and in book BH of mortgages page 20, and in book BI of mortgages page 20, and in book BJ of mortgages page 20, and in book BK of mortgages page 20, and in book BL of mortgages page 20, and in book BM of mortgages page 20, and in book BN of mortgages page 20, and in book BO of mortgages page 20, and in book BP of mortgages page 20, and in book BQ of mortgages page 20, and in book BR of mortgages page 20, and in book BS of mortgages page 20, and in book BT of mortgages page 20, and in book BU of mortgages page 20, and in book BV of mortgages page 20, and in book BW of mortgages page 20, and in book BX of mortgages page 20, and in book BY of mortgages page 20, and in book BZ of mortgages page 20, and in book CA of mortgages page 20, and in book CB of mortgages page 20, and in book CC of mortgages page 20, and in book CD of mortgages page 20, and in book CE of mortgages page 20, and in book CF of mortgages page 20, and in book CG of mortgages page 20, and in book CH of mortgages page 20, and in book CI of mortgages page 20, and in book CJ of mortgages page 20, and in book CK of mortgages page 20, and in book CL of mortgages page 20, and in book CM of mortgages page 20, and in book CN of mortgages page 20, and in book CO of mortgages page 20, and in book CP of mortgages page 20, and in book CQ of mortgages page 20, and in book CR of mortgages page 20, and in book CS of mortgages page 20, and in book CT of mortgages page 20, and in book CU of mortgages page 20, and in book CV of mortgages page 20, and in book CW of mortgages page 20, and in book CX of mortgages page 20, and in book CY of mortgages page 20, and in book CZ of mortgages page 20, and in book DA of mortgages page 20, and in book DB of mortgages page 20, and in book DC of mortgages page 20, and in book DD of mortgages page 20, and in book DE of mortgages page 20, and in book DF of mortgages page 20, and in book DG of mortgages page 20, and



Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$20 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: East St. Louis, Mo. J. R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. 17.

Lecture by Hon. J. W. Taylor.

Hon. J. W. Taylor, of St. Paul, will deliver a Lecture in the Myrtle Street Church to-morrow evening. Subject—"Condition of the Country, State and Nation."

We know nothing of the tenor of the proposed lecture, but Mr. Taylor has been thoroughly loyal in all his sentiments, and we think we can assure our citizens a rich intellectual treat. We have but few, if any, more cultivated orators in Minnesota than Mr. Taylor, and we doubt not that his lecture will be attended with much practical good, aside from the gratification afforded as an intellectual feast.

We are requested by the Pastor of the Myrtle Street Church to announce that the meeting of the lecture on Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting will be six o'clock, instead of seven, as heretofore.

We, the undersigned, agree to throw out all Scip, issued outside of Stillwater, excepting the Scip of D. W. Armstrong & Co., City of St. Paul, Ramsey county, and Pacific R. R. Co., on and after the tenth day of December, 1862.

Stillwater, December 1st, 1862.  
Scheffer & Thompson, J. M. Grandall, Welling & Tullius, J. & E. Schluender, D. Bronson Jr. & Co., J. W. Daniels, Wm. E. Thorne, Julius Brunsvick, Schlegel, Buckelew, Kautenberg, & Co., J. R. McMillan, H. S. Sta. & Hall, Wm. M. McMillan, E. B. Whitely, Carl & Co., Jos. A. Bates.

THANKSGIVING DAY passed off quietly. Most of the business houses were closed a portion of the day, while a few suspended business entirely. There was but little dissipation or merriment as often seen on holidays.

Navigation on the Mississippi, above Lake Pepin, is now closed for the season. The last boat passed through the Lake last Thursday, the 27th. The river, in many places above the Lake, is frozen over.

AS INDIAN TROPHY.—We are indebted to Capt. Bromley, Sixth regiment, for a double-barrelled gun, taken from a painted, besourced, befeathered, greasy, finch-like Indian, at Wood Lake. It is of English manufacture—"London Fine Twist"—and was no doubt given to the old soldier by the Government in the way of bounty. We feel something of the inspiration we felt on receiving a scalp from the same source a few weeks ago, and can hardly resist the temptation to perpetrate another "raid"; but we forbear.

Many thanks for the trophy.

A MILITARY HOP.—The Third regiment boys had a gay time at Lakeland Thanksgiving evening. The hall was gotten up by company B (Washington county boys) and was designed for a social reunion of soldiers and friends previous to their expected departure South. Lieutenant-Colonel Griggs, with a few others of the commissioned officers who voted against the Murrefreebom's surrender, were present. The occasion passed off pleasantly.

REMOVING THE LUNATICS.—John D. Ludden, Esq., of this city, has been appointed by the Governor to remove the lunatics of our State to the Iowa Asylum, in accordance with a law passed at the last session of the Legislature. Among the number are two from this county. Mr. Ludden, assisted by Deputy Sheriff Spier and Chief of Police Gooding, of St. Paul, left yesterday morning on their unpleasant mission.

THE SCIMP NUISANCE.—Shinplasters are among the necessary evils of the day, and we suppose they must be tolerated until something better is substituted. This will not be done until the Government supplies a sufficiency of small currency to accommodate the necessities of the country.

Until this is done, it is very proper that our business men should give a preference for the most safe and reliable of this fictitious currency—to the least objectionable of it. By reference to a card in this paper it will be seen that a large number of our business citizens have agreed to discard all of the stuff now afloat, with the exception of that issued in this city, Saint Paul, and Hudson.

We only regret that our citizens did not take a step farther and throw out the Saint Paul stuff. The business men of that city have thrown out all except their own. We should do the same. The parties in this place who have issued this kind of currency are just as sound and reliable as the city of St. Paul, or the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. They are more so, because they are not overwhelmingly in debt as these corporations are. If we are to have a discrimination, let us discard all foreign shinplasters.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—The citizens of Prescott gave a free dinner to the two companies (B and C) of the Fifth regiment, while on their way South to join their regiment. These are the two companies which were left to garrison the Fort when the Fifth left a year since, and were of invaluable service during the Indian outbreaks. Company B, Capt. Culver, and a portion of company C, Capt. Sheehan, were at Fort Ridgely during the eleven days' siege of that post. Both companies are very much decimated by losses in these Indian battles, but they will give a good account of themselves down in Dixie.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant Wm. McKusick, of this city, has been appointed Quartermaster of the Indian Department at Fort Snelling—to attend to the wants of twenty-five hundred Indian prisoners. Lieut. Colonel Marshall acted wisely in recommending the appointment of Lieut. McKusick, for by so doing he has secured an honest and competent man—one who will do justice alike to the Government and the prisoners. The appointment of any of the old Moccasin hangers on would have opened a fine field for big Steeles (steals).

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.—Five companies of the Sixth are now in winter quarters at Fort Snelling. The other five companies are stationed on the frontier at and near Glencoe. Capt. Bromley's company—most of whose members are from this county—was originally stationed at Faxon, on the Minnesota river, but recent orders have removed the company to Glencoe. While the boys of these five companies will be compelled to suffer some privations on account of location, they may congratulate themselves that they are thus complimented by the Brigadier General by being placed at posts of responsibility. The most advanced and reliable companies of the various regiments are being detailed for post-duty.

A ONE HORSE TOWN.—Whether right or wrong, the character of a people and the business of a town are supposed to be reflected through the character of its newspapers and hotels. Our sister city of Prescott is both fortunate and unfortunate in this respect—fortunate in having such a live, spicy paper as *THE JOURNAL*, and unfortunate in not having a decent hotel in the place. The *Journal* is doing all it can to give the place the character which its business location and its citizens entitle it to enjoy; but these advantages are all counteracted by the two or three miserable apothecaries for hotels. We always leave Prescott with a kindly feeling toward the good citizens, but with an earnest prayer that we may never again be compelled to harbor in any of their hotels.

Why don't the people of Prescott form a joint stock company and build a decent hotel? Do this, and hosts of business and pleasure-seekers would visit Prescott who now refrain out of respect for their stomachs and their clean clothes.

A CHANGE—NEW BUSINESS FIRM.—Our advertising columns show a change in the old and well established banking firm of Darling & Schaffer, of this place. Mr. Darling retires from the firm, and the Messrs. Thompson Brothers, the extensive St. Paul bankers, take his place.

MOSES, Darling & Schaffer commenced business here in 1856, and have successfully withstood all the financial storms since that period. Mr. Schaffer has been the active business member of the firm in this place, and much of their success is due to his business sagacity and upright dealing. Charles Schaffer's integrity has never been questioned, and a host of friends, with the entire business public, will be rejoiced to see him, under the new arrangement, entering upon a more extensive business field. Mr. Schaffer also becomes a member of the St. Paul firm of Thompson Brothers—one of the most extensive and reliable banking houses in the West.

CAPT. BURT, of Company C, 8th regiment, is in town spending a few days. Lieut. Frank Pratt, of the same company, passed through town a day or two since on a visit to his former home at Taylor Falls. This company has had a rough time during the past three months at Fort Ripley and the Chippewa Agency, and has been faulted for fifteen days, prior to going into winter quarters at Winnebago City.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF PAPERS.—In consequence of the sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of printing paper, most of the Eastern and many of the Western journals have advanced their rates of subscription. The Chicago papers have all advanced their rates from seven to ten dollars per annum.

MARRIED.—On the 22d inst., by Rev. J. L. Howell, Mr. SWAN HANSEN of Stillwater, to Miss ELLA SWAN, of Marine.

In Afton, 26th ult., by Rev. S. Putnam, Mr. SAMUEL D. REYNOLDS of Newport, member of company B, Third regiment Minnesota Volunteers, to Miss LUCETTA HATFIELD of Afton.

Henry's Pat. Repeating Rifle.

GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE!  
Good to Kill Indians!  
Good to Kill Rebels!  
Good to Kill Anything!  
It will Kill at 1000 Yards!  
Every Man Should Have One!  
The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire  
OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED.  
"Thirty Shots per Minute!—Two Men Equal to One Full Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:  
"I have seen a Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle—this rifle is the best I have ever seen. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced of great accuracy and rapidity than any other rifle yet invented. It is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order."  
"Fifty charges can be fired with out removing it from the shoulder or loading it in less than fifteen seconds, and it can be reloaded with fifteen charges in the time it takes to load one breech-loader with a single charge."  
"The size now made is 14-10 inch bore, 24 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 22 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 6 inches, at 400 yards, 3 inches, and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1000 yards."  
"A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he can equal a company every two minutes a regiment every twenty minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours—Louisville Journal, July 10th."

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, a present to Capt. Downie, of the Minnesota First, says:  
"An Effective Weapon.—We saw a Rifle yesterday, which appears to be the most effective weapon ever invented for use against the Indians, 'or any other man.' It was presented to Captain Mark W. Downie, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, by J. W. King, Esq., of New Haven, Conn. It is called 'Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle,' and is manufactured by the New Haven Arms Company. There is a light bar on the side of the rifle, which will hold fifteen cartridges, which can be fired in less than half a minute, and the same number put in the tube again in half that time. The cartridges are crowd down to the chamber by a spiral spring. The gun presented to Capt. Downie is highly ornamented, and cost about one hundred dollars; but the price of the rifle at the manufactory, with out elaborate ornamentation, is from \$45 to \$50. Those who wish to get an effective weapon—a 'life preserver,' as well as a life of safety, will do well to see the specimen in the hands of Capt. Downie and order one from the State Agent—Prescott and Democrat."  
"The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition."  
A. J. VAN VORHES, State Agent for the State, Stillwater, Minnesota.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. DeLozier Bismarck, (Director of the Bismarckische Heilung Institute, New York) as Legitimate Baunschiedtism, to introduce the wonderful healing method, called

"BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."  
All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. He will keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of—

THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver).  
THE FAUCUSCHER (Life Unsunderer).  
With the book of Explanation, printed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:  
For one Instrument—\$3.50  
The bottle of Olean Baunschiedt—2.00  
Book of Explanation—3.00

THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and truest sense, because its effects are warming, animating, relieving, and governs the circulation of the blood.  
Rheumatic Pains, tooth and head ache, spasms, asthma, quies, loss of hearing, affections of the navel, (hoarseness) &c. &c. are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, palsy, green sickness, hemorrhoids, gout of all sorts, fluens, or tetters, &c. &c., are, surely, cured.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, cholera, influenza, the chest, nervous fever, cold, yellow fever, trachea and pleurisy, &c. &c., where there has no time to be consulted, where the fact ought to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Reviver as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GRILLICHER.  
Stillwater, April 29, 1862.—mks.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE 1862.

We have on hand a large assortment of Dress Goods, such as Reps, Brocade Velours, Broadings, Chab de Laine, English and French, Berries, Alpaca, De Balge, Loretta, &c.—a large variety of plain and printed fabrics.—Calicoes from 12 1/2 to 20 cents per yard. Glacé, cassimeres, tweeds, satinetts, jans, plaids, sheetings, slirtings, pillow-case cotton, Table cloths, napkins, towels, nautical quilts, mops, hairnets, wisps, juncos and canbrie muslin, linens, clarks, shawls, sonage, pulias, hoods, cotton, silk and woolen hose, gloves and mitts in good variety. Woolen shawls, flannel, cambric and muslin collars and sleeves, cautions, flannel, denims, shirtings, striped, tick, shawl, wool, zephyr worsted, woolen yards of the following colors: Plain blue, blue mixed, black, drab, slate, blue and scarlet, clouded, plain red, and white. Balmoral and hump skirts in great variety.

IN MILLINERY GOODS, we have a large stock of bonnets, hats, ribbons, ruffles, bows, feathers, bouret frames, cape net, trimming laces. We have a large stock of CARPETS, being purchased before the rise, we will sell

A TOLD PRICES.

Our stock of SHOES for ladies and children is large and complete, and we think we can suit all who will give us a call. Indian rubber shoes and sandals, with and without heel, all sizes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.

An assortment of Fur Capes and Coats, and all other styles of goods, usually kept in Dry Goods stores, together with a large variety of other "traps," all of which we pledge ourselves to sell at the lowest prices FOR CASH ONLY.  
LEVY & DANIELS.  
Stillwater, Oct. 28, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW!

We have in store Ready-Made BIRDS, APRONS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS and Pants for Children, Night Gowns and Chemise Yokes for Ladies, Magic Baffles all widths, Crochet Edge, &c.  
LEVY & DANIELS.  
In store a large variety of India's Dress Trimmings of the most beautiful quality.

Henry's Pat. Repeating Rifle.

GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE!  
Good to Kill Indians!  
Good to Kill Rebels!  
Good to Kill Anything!  
It will Kill at 1000 Yards!  
Every Man Should Have One!  
The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire  
OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED.  
"Thirty Shots per Minute!—Two Men Equal to One Full Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:  
"I have seen a Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle—this rifle is the best I have ever seen. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced of great accuracy and rapidity than any other rifle yet invented. It is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order."  
"Fifty charges can be fired with out removing it from the shoulder or loading it in less than fifteen seconds, and it can be reloaded with fifteen charges in the time it takes to load one breech-loader with a single charge."  
"The size now made is 14-10 inch bore, 24 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 22 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 6 inches, at 400 yards, 3 inches, and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1000 yards."  
"A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he can equal a company every two minutes a regiment every twenty minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours—Louisville Journal, July 10th."

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, a present to Capt. Downie, of the Minnesota First, says:  
"An Effective Weapon.—We saw a Rifle yesterday, which appears to be the most effective weapon ever invented for use against the Indians, 'or any other man.' It was presented to Captain Mark W. Downie, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, by J. W. King, Esq., of New Haven, Conn. It is called 'Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle,' and is manufactured by the New Haven Arms Company. There is a light bar on the side of the rifle, which will hold fifteen cartridges, which can be fired in less than half a minute, and the same number put in the tube again in half that time. The cartridges are crowd down to the chamber by a spiral spring. The gun presented to Capt. Downie is highly ornamented, and cost about one hundred dollars; but the price of the rifle at the manufactory, with out elaborate ornamentation, is from \$45 to \$50. Those who wish to get an effective weapon—a 'life preserver,' as well as a life of safety, will do well to see the specimen in the hands of Capt. Downie and order one from the State Agent—Prescott and Democrat."  
"The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition."  
A. J. VAN VORHES, State Agent for the State, Stillwater, Minnesota.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. DeLozier Bismarck, (Director of the Bismarckische Heilung Institute, New York) as Legitimate Baunschiedtism, to introduce the wonderful healing method, called

"BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."  
All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. He will keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of—

THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver).  
THE FAUCUSCHER (Life Unsunderer).  
With the book of Explanation, printed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:  
For one Instrument—\$3.50  
The bottle of Olean Baunschiedt—2.00  
Book of Explanation—3.00

THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and truest sense, because its effects are warming, animating, relieving, and governs the circulation of the blood.  
Rheumatic Pains, tooth and head ache, spasms, asthma, quies, loss of hearing, affections of the navel, (hoarseness) &c. &c. are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, palsy, green sickness, hemorrhoids, gout of all sorts, fluens, or tetters, &c. &c., are, surely, cured.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, cholera, influenza, the chest, nervous fever, cold, yellow fever, trachea and pleurisy, &c. &c., where there has no time to be consulted, where the fact ought to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Reviver as a savior of life.

CHAS. M. GRILLICHER.  
Stillwater, April 29, 1862.—mks.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE 1862.

We have on hand a large assortment of Dress Goods, such as Reps, Brocade Velours, Broadings, Chab de Laine, English and French, Berries, Alpaca, De Balge, Loretta, &c.—a large variety of plain and printed fabrics.—Calicoes from 12 1/2 to 20 cents per yard. Glacé, cassimeres, tweeds, satinetts, jans, plaids, sheetings, slirtings, pillow-case cotton, Table cloths, napkins, towels, nautical quilts, mops, hairnets, wisps, juncos and canbrie muslin, linens, clarks, shawls, sonage, pulias, hoods, cotton, silk and woolen hose, gloves and mitts in good variety. Woolen shawls, flannel, cambric and muslin collars and sleeves, cautions, flannel, denims, shirtings, striped, tick, shawl, wool, zephyr worsted, woolen yards of the following colors: Plain blue, blue mixed, black, drab, slate, blue and scarlet, clouded, plain red, and white. Balmoral and hump skirts in great variety.

IN MILLINERY GOODS, we have a large stock of bonnets, hats, ribbons, ruffles, bows, feathers, bouret frames, cape net, trimming laces. We have a large stock of CARPETS, being purchased before the rise, we will sell

A TOLD PRICES.

Our stock of SHOES for ladies and children is large and complete, and we think we can suit all who will give us a call. Indian rubber shoes and sandals, with and without heel, all sizes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.

An assortment of Fur Capes and Coats, and all other styles of goods, usually kept in Dry Goods stores, together with a large variety of other "traps," all of which we pledge ourselves to sell at the lowest prices FOR CASH ONLY.  
LEVY & DANIELS.  
Stillwater, Oct. 28, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW!

We have in store Ready-Made BIRDS, APRONS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS and Pants for Children, Night Gowns and Chemise Yokes for Ladies, Magic Baffles all widths, Crochet Edge, &c.  
LEVY & DANIELS.  
In store a large variety of India's Dress Trimmings of the most beautiful quality.

WESTING & TORINUS.

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINN. OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT of the very best Family

Groceries and Provisions,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES,

and the very best of

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL: Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails! SPIKES, BRADS, GUNS, CARPENTERS COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS, GRASS GRADLES, SCYTHES & SNAATHS, SHOVELS AND FURKS, RAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising

Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers &c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Prints, De Laines, Shirtings, Sheetings, Dinlin, Stripes, Hoop Skirts, Shakers all sizes, and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE-WARE,

Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower Pots, &c., &c.

WOODEN-WARE!

Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets, Bowls, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c. &c.

Large, medium and small Grind and Wheat Stones, of the best kind.

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Just received, a large stock of

Cooking Stoves!

Without any heating, we are happy to inform our friends that we are still prepared to supply our Goods in sufficient force to command the attention of such as may favor us with a call, and at the same time allow them all to be without killing a man, which is all we have to say in these times—except, that we allow our customers to be taken only by a large order of "Yellow Boy" regiments.

ORDERS

For Goods will receive prompt and careful attention, and will be respectfully solicited.

We would like to have it distinctly understood THAT WE WARRANT

Every Article Sold

COME ONE, COME ALL, And look at our stock.

WESTING & TORINUS.  
Stillwater, April 21, 1862.—23y

PROSPECTUS.

History of the Great Rebellion.

COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE.

Giving an account of its Origin, the Secession of the Southern States, and the Formation of the Confederate Government, the Concentration of the Military and Financial Resources of the Federal Government, the Development of the War Power, the Raising, Organizing and Equipping of the Contending Armies, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of the war, the Emancipation of the Slaves, and the various battles and campaigns, the Battle of Gettysburg, the Siege of Vicksburg, the Advance and comprehensive measures of the Government, the Emancipation of the Slaves, the Peace of the People, together with Statistics at the close of



**STATE PRISON WORKS**  
**All kinds of Coopersage, &c.**

The undersigned having contracted for the prison labor for a term of years, have been enabled to acquire machinery in the workshops for the manufacture of

**STAVES,**  
**and all kinds of COOPERSAGE.**

They are already supplying many of them to the State and portions of Wisconsin with barrels, and with their present machinery can furnish any quantity of the same. Whenever their barrels have been introduced, there are given the preference over all others for the same purpose. Their products are especially agreed a preference for the packing of every thing in the State of Wisconsin on hand and ready to order. Our facilities for shipping to any part of the State are good.

**DRESSED FLOORING AND SIDING**  
**SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.**

kept constantly on hand.

Our business is permanent, and we can furnish every thing in our line on terms that will be advantageous to purchasers. All work is done in the best and most satisfactory manner. Orders will be filled with promptness.

**JOHN A. WHEELER & SONS**  
 Sullivan, Wis. 9, 1862-4-2.

**Leather, Leather**  
**KESSLER & RIEHL,**  
**Importers, Tanners and Curriers**  
**ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**

**A**RE now receiving and will keep constant  
on hand the largest and best stock  
Leather and Findings in the Territory—  
Spanish *do* Leather,  
*Oak do do*  
*Horned Leather,*  
*White Leather,*  
*Tanzen and Madras,*  
*Morocco Saddle,*  
*Sole and Saddle Straps,*  
*Salt and Lace Leather,*  
*Fresh Cold Skins,*  
*French Apu Skins,*  
*Country Apu Skins.*

Also a general assortment of all kind  
Findings, &c., and examine our stock  
before buying elsewhere. We guarantee  
will not be undersold by any house in  
State.

**PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS**  
Cash paid for Hides, Fur and  
Skins.  
St. Anthony st., north side, between American Hotel  
St. Paul, June 23, 1898.—264F

**6,000 Bushels Planting Material**

**Saddlery Hardware and**  
**POK** sale cheap for Cash, by  
**KESLER & ROBINSON**

**1862.** **1863.**  
**1864.** **1865.**

**LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE**  
**RAILROAD.**  
With its connections, foras the shortest, qu-  
est and only direct route to  
**MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, DETROIT,**  
**TOLEDO, PITTSBURG, N. YORK,**  
**BOSTON, and all PORTS EAST & SOUTH.**

One of the Splendid U. S. Mail Steamers  
**NORTHERN BELLE, KOOKUK, & MOW-  
MELLAN.**

Will leave St. Paul daily at 10 a. m., from  
west, boat of Silver street, connecting at  
Crosse next morning. (Sundays excepted)  
Will arrive at the U. S. M. train, arriving  
at St. Louis, 12.35 P. M., in Milwaukee  
at 2.55 same afternoon, and in Chicago at 4  
same evening, in order to connect with all  
the morning and evening trains.

**THIS IS THE ONLY ROUTE** by which pas-  
sengers are safe of making connections in Mil-  
waukee, enroute Chicago the new steamer after  
St. Paul.

**Baggage Checked Through**  
**ASK FOR TICKETS via LA CROS**

For through tickets to all points East, South, and International—about fifteen, apply to—

C. W. LYNN, St. Paul.  
W. W. ANDERSON, Chicago.  
C. M. & WATTS, Hudson.  
C. L. RUNYER, Prescott.  
H. T. RICHLEY, La Crosse.  
E. H. GOODRICH, Menominee, Milwaukee.  
J. M. KENDRICK, Gen. Ticket Agt., St. Louis.  
W. W. ANDERSON, Gen. Passenger Agt., St. L.  
St. Stillwater, May 24, 1882.

**PENSIONS.**

**\$100 BOUNTY AND ARREARS OF PAY.**

I am prepared to secure, for the parties interested, claims for military service in the late war.

**1st. PENSIONS** for soldiers wounded in the war, or disabled by disease contracted in the service, while in the line of duty.

**2d. A BOUNTY OF \$100** to the Widows, or heirs of deceased soldiers.

**3d. ARREARS OF PAY** and **ALL** allowances due the soldier at the time of death.

Apply by mail or otherwise, given gratuitously.

All interested are invited to call upon over the subject of the Pensioning Act.

**ALPHEUS B. STICKNE**

Sullivan, Minn. June 25, 1862.—42¢

of application and completion of proof each case.

**New Goods. New Goods.**

JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM

manufacturers, a handsome assortment of men's and Ladies' Umbrellas, Hoop skirts of best quality, made to order; also a variety of

**BONNETS, FLOWERS, SLACKS, HOSIERY, FLANNERS, RUCHES, STRAW FRIMMINGS, SHEETING, SHIRTINGS, FINEST CASE SHIRTS, &c.**

at a large variety of ladies and children's CLOTHES, which will be sold at the lowest prices for **CASH, ONLY.**

May 16. **LEWY & DANIEL**

**INDIAN RUBBER COATS**

We have India Rubber Coats of superior quality, at extremely low prices—don't chance to buy looking at them.

**LEWY & DANIEL**

June 17, 1862.

**SECOND SUPPLY**

OF Bonnets, Flaws, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. and white and colored straw hoods, at

**LEWY & DANIEL**

**COAL OIL.**

Wholesale and Retail, at 45 cents per gallon

LANTERNS—  
 FOR COAL OIL,  
 Without a chimney—a capital article,  
 cheap, by CARL & C<sup>o</sup>.  
 COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS & SHA-  
 les great variety and at the very lowest price  
 by CARL & C<sup>o</sup>.  
 GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Bro's, No  
 12, just received by express.











Local and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

EMPLOYMENT:

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, to give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: B. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

NEWSPAPER LAW.—A postmaster is required to notify by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office and state the reason for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another—whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the post-office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take news papers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is, *prima facie*, evidence of intentional fraud.

Mr. Taylor's Lecture—"The Country, State and Nation."

This was the subject of a very instructive and interesting lecture by Hon. J. W. Taylor, of St. Paul, last Wednesday evening, before a rather small, though appreciative audience. Mr. Taylor is radically loyal in all his sympathies and impulses, and being a prominent member of the Democratic party of this State, he is laboring earnestly and zealously to correct some of the false notions into which many of his party have fallen with reference to their duty in this hour of our country's peril. He is also impressing upon the people his views with reference to the commanding advantages of our State—geographic, climatic and otherwise—the results of long years of study and observation.

We are compelled to limit our report of the address, which occupied an hour and a half in delivery, to a brief summary of the points presented.

After some introductory remarks upon the connection of Minnesota with the development of North-west America under Russian and English colonization, the speaker referred to the Indian question as the sole obstacle to our prosperity as a State. He regarded the year 1838 as set apart for the settlement of this important question. The Sioux nation, numbering 30,000, or 6,000 warriors, ranging between our boundary and the mountains, would be thoroughly subdued during the vigorous campaign proposed by Gen. Pope; and the force now collected in Iowa, Dakota and Minnesota was not at all in excess of what the emergency demanded. The speaker said that Gen. Pope took a correct and comprehensive view of the entire Indian question, and in making his military preparations did not overestimate the power of the way he, or the impotence to the great North-west of placing them beyond the possibility of ever making another raid upon the white settlers. He paid a fine tribute to the General's patriotism and military genius.

The President, in his message, suggested a "change in our Indian policy." Mr. Taylor, while applauding the sentiment, urged earnestly that the Indians now remaining in Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota—all east of the Mississippi—should be disbanded, isolated from the whites and treated as the wards of the Government. He repeated the suggestion that Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, was the best possible situation for such an experiment.

Mr. Taylor then proceeded to a review of the great national struggle. This constituted the bulk of the lecture, and we shall not attempt to repeat the numerous points described. He asked Democrats to consider if the Federalists, after the election of Jefferson, or the Whigs, after the election of Jackson, had risen in rebellion—appealing from ballots to bullets—how they, the successful party, would have administered the war against such treason. From the first, the speaker had labored to keep this in view. Every citizen who did not vote for Lincoln, was bound to sustain him in whatever Democratic President would have done in similar circumstances. Imagine Jackson in a hand to hand conflict for the preservation of the Union, against the Bank power, after the latter had been fairly beaten in an election!

Mr. Taylor congratulated the producing West upon the great measure of deliverance which seems at hand—the substitution of a uniform national currency, resting upon the credit and resources of the Republic, for the flood of irresponsible bank notes which have hitherto caused so much loss to the people. During the last ten years Minnesota has been plundered of an amount which will twice exceed all our taxation for the support of the National Government for the next ten years.

A summary of the financial policy of Mr. Chase was given, and men of all parties adjured to sustain him in the recommendations just endorsed by President Lincoln. Here was a policy most indispensable to the prosperity of the West. A uniform national currency is our measure, no less vital to us than to the cause of the Union.

Finally, the Proclamation of Emancipation was vindicated as a great measure of military necessity, striking from under the rebellion the supplies and support of four millions of Southern laborers. We pass over the speaker's argument that under the constitution the occupation by the army of any district of the South, is of itself a charter of freedom to all the inhabitants therein—that the proclamation simply declares an existing state of things. It was urged that the only danger of insurrection is in turning back from Emancipation—that the only chance of crowding the North and West with fugitive blacks is to restore slavery in the South. Make Freedom the law of the Gulf coast, and black fugitives from the North and West will crowd thither.

The lecture closed with an argument that Emancipation is our best protection from foreign intervention. If, however, in an hour of infatuation, the kings of Europe seek our destruction as a nation then a flag of Liberty and Union will cross the ocean, to lead the people of the old world in the first overthrow of Despotism on earth.

The lecture throughout was replete with interesting facts, was logical and eloquent. We regret that a larger number of our citizens did not embrace the opportunity of enjoying so rich a feast.

If any of our delinquent subscribers desire to minister to our spiritual happiness and physical comfort, they can do so by bringing us word. Just try it.

Best of Aids.—The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. This Association meets at the Myrtle Street Church every Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FINE ENGRAVINGS.—The largest and most splendid lot of plain and colored Engravings—representing battle-scenes, military men, and a hundred other different subjects—can be secured at the Post Office Depot. They are just the articles for holiday presents.

SAVE YOUR DOLLAR.—Now that salt is worth five dollars per barrel, we must advise those fellows who are shodding so many tons over McClellan's removal to save the briny fluid. It might sell, if it won't preserve fresh pork.

THE ECLIPSE.—The eclipse came off according to programme, except that it commenced about two hours earlier than was predicted on Friday morning. It is represented as being among the finest affairs of the kind on the boards for years past. We didn't remain up all night to witness it.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Senator Rice for valuable public documents—among them the acts and resolutions of the last Congress, eighth census of the United States, &c.

RESIGNED.—Col. Lester and Capt. Preston, of the Minnesota Third, have resigned their positions. It is well. We have conversed with perhaps one hundred members of the Third, not one of whom excuses or justifies the disgraceful surrender of that noble regiment.

OYSTERS, &c.—P. C. Johnson, Esq., formerly of Pine county, is prepared to furnish oysters by the ton, the can or the dozen, at the Advance Saloon, served up in the best styles. If oysters are not desired, he can furnish elephant soup, porcupine salad, fricasseed wolf, stewed catamounts, braided Indians, or any other wild game, at all hours of the day or night. Lunch served at all hours.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—Rags are now worth nearly one hundred per cent. more than at any period during the past twenty five years. House-keepers should save all their old rags, waste papers old rags and anything that is convertible into paper. Printing paper has already advanced near fifty per cent., and all other papers will advance in the same ratio. The citizens of Minnesota—the house-keepers—can save enough in the way of old rags to pay the war tax of the State. It is their duty to do so. Save your rags—they command cash the world over, and at greatly advanced prices.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues pleasant. As yet we have had but one cold day—the mercury, last Saturday morning, falling to 12° below zero. We have not yet had a sufficiency of snow to make sleighing. Wheels still pre-dominate over runners.

General Burnside has officially informed the war department that no resignations of officers in the old army of McClellan have been tendered, and that everything is going on as smoothly as could be expected.

Henry's Pat't Repeating Rifle.

GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE!

Good to Kill Indians!

Good to Kill Rebels!

Good to Kill Anything!

It will Kill at 1000 Yards!

Every Man Should Have One!

The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire

OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED.

"Thirty Shots per Minute!—Two Men Equal to One Full Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville Journal of July last, says:

"I have seen ten Henry's Patent Repeating Rifles. This new rifle is the best ever offered to the public. It is the most powerful weapon of the age ever produced of greater accuracy and rapidity than any other arm yet invented and is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order."

Fifteen charges can be fired without reloading it from the shoulder or bang and in less than three seconds. It can be reloaded with fifteen charges in about the time it takes to load other breech-loaders with a single charge.

The size now made is 14-1/2 inch bore, 34 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 32 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 8 inches; at 400 yards, 6 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1,000 yards. A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he is equal to a company every two minutes. A regiment every twenty minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours.—*Louisville Journal*, July 26th.

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, presents to Capt. Dornier, the Minnesota First, says:

"As ERRORS WARRIOR.—We saw a Rifle yesterday, which appears to be the most effective weapon ever invented for use against the Indians, 'or any other man.' It was presented to Captain Dornier, of the Minnesota First, by J. W. King, Esq. of New Haven, Conn. The gun is called 'Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle,' and is manufactured by the New Haven Arms Company. There is a light bevel on the side of the rifle, which will hold fifteen cartridges, which can be fired in less than half a minute, and the same number put in the tube again in half the time. The cartridges are crowded down to the chamber by a spiral spring. The gun presented to Capt. Dornier is highly ornamented, and cost about one hundred dollars; but the price of the rifle at the manufactory, without elaborate ornamentation, is from \$45 to \$60. Those who wish to get an effective weapon—a 'life preserver,' as it is called—a rifle, which will do well in the opinion of the hands of Capt. Dornier and order one from the St. Paul Agent—Pioneer and Democrat."

The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition.

A. J. VAN VORHES, Sole Agent for the State, Stillwater, Minnesota.

BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. LORENZ BAUNSCHIEDT, (Director of the Baunschiedtische Heilungsinstitut, New York) as Legitimate Baunschiedtist, to introduce the wonderful healing method, called "BAUNSCHIEDTISMUS."

All operations are made in accordance with Baunschiedt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of Baunschiedt's celebrated remedies, consisting of:

THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver). THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUNSCHIEDTII.

With the book of Explanation, printed in all modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:

For one Instrument—\$3.00

For one bottle of Oleum Baunschiedt—\$3.00

For one book of Explanation—\$3.00

THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and truest sense, because its effects are warming, animating, relieving, and governs the circulation of the blood.

Rheumatism, Pain, tooth and head ache, spasms, asthma, quinsy, loss of hearing, affections of the arula, (hoarseness) &c. &c. are immediately, and diseases of the eyes, stiffness of the joints, jaundice, paleness, green sickness, hemorrhoids, all of sorts, lichen, or tetters, &c. &c. are, surely, cured.

In critical cases, for instance, apoplexy, colic, inflammation on the chest, nervous fever, cholera, yellow fever, trane or apparent death, &c. where we have no time to be consultative, where the fact ought to be instantly decided, in such circumstances this proves at once the Life Reviver as a saver of life.

CHAS. M. GEHRLECHER, Stillwater, April 29, 1862.—m3.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE-1862.

We have on hand a large assortment of Dress Goods, such as Reps, Broche Valours, Brooklyn Cloth, De Laines, English and French Merinos, Alpaca, De Baige, Loretta, &c.—a large variety of plain and printed flannels.—Calicoes from 12 1/2 to 20 cents per yard. Cloths cassimeres, tweeds, satinettes, jeans, plaids, sheetings, flannels, pillow case, cotton, Table cloths, napkins, towels, marcelline quilts, mores, cambric, swiss, lace and elastic muslin, lin, brilliant, clarks, shawls, sonage, wools, hoods, cotton silk and woolen hose, gloves and mitts in good variety. Woolen shawls, linen, cambric and muslin collars and sleeves; canton flannel, denim, shirting stripe, bed tick, sheeting wool, zephyr worsted, woolen yards of the following colors: Plain blue, blue mixed, black, drab, slate, blue and scarlet, clouded, plain red, and white. Balmoral and hoop skirts in great variety.

In MILLINERY goods, we have a large stock of bonnets, hats, ribbons, ruffles, flowers, feathers, bonnet frames, caps net, trimming lace. We have a large stock of CARPETS, being purchased before the rise, we will sell at OLD PRICES.

Our stock of SHOES for ladies and children is large and complete, and we think we can suit all who will give us a call. India rubber shoes and sandals, with and without heels, all sizes.

A large assortment of WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.

An assortment of Fur Caps and Cuffs, and all other styles of goods usually kept in Dry Goods stores, together with a large variety of other "traps," all of which we pledge ourselves to sell at the lowest prices FOR CASH ONLY.

LEVY & DANIELS, Stillwater, Oct. 28, 1862.

SOMETHING NEW!

We have in store Ready-Made BIBLES, AFRICAN CHEMISES, DRAWERS AND Pants for Children, Night Gowns and Chemise Yokes for Ladies, Magic Ruffles all widths, Crochet Edge, &c. &c.

LEVY & DANIELS, Stillwater, May 26.

LEVY & DANIELS have in store a large variety of ladies' Dress

imagers of the most fashionable patterns.

WESTING & TORINUS,

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, Esq.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT of the very best Family

Groceries and Provisions,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES, and the very best of

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL

Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails!

SPIKES, BRADS, CIMP, CARPET AND COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS

GRAIN PLOWS

SCYTHES & SNATHES

SHOVELS AND FORKS.

BAKES, HOES, &c., &c., &c.

TIN WARE—comprising

Milk Pans, Tea and Coffee Pots, Dippers &c., &c., &c.

Queens and Glassware—all Descriptions.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Prints, De Laines, Shirting, Sheetings, Dinim, Stripes, Hoop Skirts, Sinkers all sizes, and a thousand other articles.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of the very best manufacture, ladies and men's wear, and children's Copper Tool boots and shoes, always on hand. Genuine

STONE-WARE,

Such as Jars, Jugs, Churns, Pans and Flower Pots, of all sizes.

WOODEN-WARE!

Wash Tubs, large and small, Water Buckets, Bails, Sugar and Spice Boxes, &c. &c.

Large, medium and small Grind and Wheat Stones, of the best kind. The best of

COAL OIL AND LAMPS!

Just received, a large stock of

Cooking Stoves!

Without any boasting, we are happy to inform our friends that we are still prepared to

muster our Goods in sufficient force to command attention of such buyers as favor us with a call, and at the same time allow them all to

be taken without killing a man, which is all we have to say in these times of scarcity. We will

our customers to be taken only by a large force of "Yellow Boy" regiments.

ORDERS.

For Goods will receive prompt and careful attention, and are respectfully solicited.

We would like to have it distinctly understood

THAT WE WARRANT

Every Article Sold

COME ONE, COME ALL, And look at our stock.

WESTING & TORINUS, Stillwater, April 21, 1862-23.

PROSPECTUS.

History of the Great Rebellion

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE.

Giving an account of the Origin, the Secession of the Southern States, and the Formation of the Confederate Government, the Concentration of the Military and Financial Resources of the Federal Government, the Development of the War, with running commentary, and the progress of the war, from the beginning to the end, including the most important military, naval, and political events, and the most interesting and dramatic scenes of the war, as seen by the eyes of the participants, and the most reliable and authentic sources of information.

BY THOS. P. KETTEL, Late Editor of the Democratic Review, Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, &c., for ten years; New York correspondent of a Washington Journal, (Globe's Organ). Published with over 120 Engravings, including Ninety

Prominent Statesmen, Military and Naval Officers on Steel, in Chromo-Lithography, and on Wood, illustrating the most important and exciting scenes of the war, with running commentary, and the progress of the war, from the beginning to the end, including the most important military, naval, and political events, and the most interesting and dramatic scenes of the war, as seen by the eyes of the participants, and the most reliable and authentic sources of information.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain over 800 of etched pages, bound in two Volumes, printed from new type, on good paper, illustrated with over 120 Engravings, including 90 Portraits, mostly engraved on Steel, 12 full-page battle and other scenes, Engraved on Steel, 4 scenes in Lithography, with five different colors (very expensive), and numerous engravings on Wood to

gether with 8 Maps, size of page, showing the localities of all the important military points, and will be substantially bound. Vol. 1 comes down to March, 1862, and contains over 400 pages. Vol. 2 will continue with the same degree of fullness, completing the history, and will contain at least 400 pages or more if necessary; and will be issued about four months after the close of hostilities.

Of all the works on the subject this is the best adapted to the public want. The following extracts give the opinion of the Press.

From the Palladium, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Kettel has peculiar qualifications for a work of the kind and scope of this. He is a writer of the highest ability and most trustworthy. His "History" appears to be a complete record of facts and documents, and is connected with the rebellion.

From the New York Independent.

Of all the numerous writers who are now hurrying through their publications, doubtless Mr. Kettel is one of the ablest and most trustworthy. His "History" appears to be a complete record of facts and documents, and is connected with the rebellion.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

The narrative of a rise, progress and stirring events of the present civil war is comprehensive, and probably as accurate as it can be made by a writer of contemporary history. No pains seem to have been spared by the author to make it worthy of public attention. It is illustrated with over one hundred and twenty-five engravings and numerous maps.

From the Wisconsin, Indianapolis Ind.

I have seen the advanced sheets and can most heartily recommend it as a fair and impartial account of the great struggle and the causes which led to it. It is finely illustrated with steel engravings.

From the Canadian Baptist.

Mr. Kettel's work is a considerable contribution to a commercial and statistical writer, but this, we believe, is his first attempt at history. From a careful perusal of the work, we are led to believe that he has not been in the least influenced by the narrative he is writing. It is a fair and impartial account of the war, and is worthy of public attention. It is illustrated with over one hundred and twenty-five engravings and numerous maps.

Subscriptions received by the subscriber, at the Post Office News Depot, Stillwater.

HENRY C. VAN VORHES, Agt. Stillwater, Oct. 28, 1862.

WALL PAPERS.

Call and take a look at the select patterns of Wall Papers.

LEVY & DANIELS.

HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

EASTERN MARKETS,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,

COMPRISING IN PART:

GROCERIES, FISH, BUTTER, LARD, OILS, BEANS, CORN, RICE, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c., &c.

WOODEN WARE, BRUSHES, NAILS, HARDWARE, SAWS, CUTLERY, IRON, STEEL, CHAIN, OIL CLOTHS, WALL PAPER, IMPLEMENTS.

GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, TIN WARE, STOVES, BOOTS & SHOES, RUBBER GOODS, CARPETS, MATS, RUGS.

DRY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND YANKEE NOTIONS GENERALLY,

WHICH THEY WILL SELL AS CHEAP, IF NOT CHEAPER, THAN

"ANY OTHER MAN."

Give us a Call and Examine the Goods, before PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Stillwater, Minnesota, May 24th, 1862.

DRESS GOODS—Poplins, Alpaccas, Lyoneses, Wool Delains, Traveling Goods, Challis, Moussin Duchains, Lawns, Brocades and Prints, light and dark, to please all, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

SHAWLS, Balmoral Skirts, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Shakers, Gloves, Mitts, &c., &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

LADIES' MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

Hoop Skirts all the styles, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CARPETS, &c.—All Wool, Three Ply, Ingrain, Stair Carpets, Painted do., Cotton Druggists, Jute Mats, Velvet Rugs, &c., at Eastern prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MEN AND BOYS!—Select your Hats and Caps while the assortment is large, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

DENIMS, Drillings, Domestic, Ducking, Fanned, Hickory, Tickings, Satinets, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Woolen Yarns, Carpet, Warp, Woolen Socks, for sale low, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

TREAS—Imperial Gunpowder, Moynode do., Oolong Extra, &c., sold without reference to War times and prices, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

MILL owners and others will take notice! That the "PATENT LUBRICATING OIL" takes the place of Lard Oil for all purposes, and is sold at 27 1/2 cents per Gallon Cash, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

PAINTERS SAVE YOUR MONEY!—BENZOL, a substitute for spirits Turpentine and better for all uses. Try it! Try it! Only 35 cents per Gallon, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

MILLERS will find a large assortment of Mill Saws, Circular and Cross Cut Saws, Lath and Shingle Yarn, Mill Files, Babbits Metal, &c., at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

CAST STEEL, Spring Steel and Iron of all sizes, Nails, Chains, Jacks and Screws, and all the innumerable small items of Hardware, at HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

A LARGE lot of Heavy Tin Ware and Brown Stone Ware, just received, by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL'S.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN Exchange for Goods by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS KEPT constantly on hand and sold very low for cash by HERSEY, STAPLES & HALL.

D. BRONSON JR. & Co., DEALERS IN Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Crockery-ware, BOOTS, HATS, ETC.

STILLWATER

FLOURING MILL.

D. BRONSON JR. & Co.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF the well known PATRICK and JOHN BURNS, as Millers, we are prepared to custom or merchant work at short notice.

Whilst lying still, we have made improvements in our Custom Mill so that we now grind the Wheat on a separate stone from Feed, and with the advantage of being well cooled before going into the bolta.

With our advantages and facilities, we have no hesitation in assuring our customers perfect satisfaction.

The Mill will be run day and night, so that farmers coming from a distance can get their grain the same day.

FARMERS: We are prepared to flour your Wheat on to the east and sell on your account, rendering you a full account of sales, thereby saving to ourselves the expense of cartage.

BRAS AND HUBBLES FOR YOUR STOCK. BRAS and see us, and examine our Merchant Mill.

STILLWATER MILLS.

WHEAT: WANTED IMMEDIATELY 5000 Bushels

GRAND AND CUD WHEAT. By D. BRONSON JR. & Co.



**STATE PRISON WORKS.**  
All kinds of Coopers, &c.  
The undersigned having contracted for the  
the prison labor for a term of years, has  
the most approved machinery in the world  
shops for the manufacture of  
**STAVES,**  
and all kinds of  
**COOPERAGE.**  
They are already supplying many of the  
of the State and portions of Wisconsin  
barrel, and with their present machinery  
be enabled to supply the entire demand. W  
ever their barrels have been introduced,  
are given the preference over all others  
the economy of their  
of the State.

barrels especially are given a preference  
packers. Every thing in the line of Cooper  
kept on hand or made to order. Our facili-  
ties for the supply of all the Stairs are ex-  
**DRESSED FLOORING AND SHINGLES**  
FASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.  
kept constantly on hand.  
Our business is permanent, and we can  
supply every thing in our line on terms that  
be advantageous to purchasers. All  
warranted to give entire satisfaction.  
Orders will be filled first in sequence.  
**SEYMOUR & WESS:**  
Billwaver Way 9, 1862-48.

**Leather, Leather,**  
**KESSLER & RIEHL,**  
**Importers, Tanners and Curriers**  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constant  
on hand the largest and best stock of  
Leather and Findings in the Territory—  
Spanish Sols. Leather,  
Oak do do  
Upper Leather,  
Horse Leather,  
Brill Leather,  
Tampico and Madrass,  
Morocco Saddle,  
Stove and Saddle Skirting,  
Belt and Lace Leather,  
Fresh Calf Skins,  
French Kip Skins,  
Country Kip Skins  
Also a general assortment of all kinds  
Findings, &c. &c.

Please call and examine our stock  
will not be underbilled by any house in  
the Territory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDER  
Cash paid for Hides, Furs and  
Skins.

**6,000 Bu-hels Plastering**  
**FOR SALE**, at wholesale or retail, by  
 KESSLER & RICHARDS  
 201 Broadway, New York  
**and every Hardware and**  
**FOR SALE** cheap for cash, by  
 KESSLER & RICHARDS

**1862.**  
**Change of Time, May 5th, 2**

**LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE**  
**RAILROAD.**  
 With its route of one, twice the shortest,  
 east and only direct route to:  
 MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO, DETROIT,  
 CLEVELAND, PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK,  
 BOSTON, and all PORTS EAST & S.

One of the Splendid U. S. Mail Steam  
NORTHERN BELLE, KEOKUK, &  
McLELLAN.  
Will leave St. Paul daily at 8 A. M., from  
boat, north of Sibley street, connecting  
Gross next morning. (Sundays excepted)  
breakfast with the 6 A. M. train, arrive  
Minnesota Junction 12:30 P. M., in Minn.  
at 2:35 next afternoon, and in Chicago  
next morning, in connection with the  
ern and Southern trains.  
This is the ONLY ROUTE by which  
gare are sure of making connections in  
Chicago the next evening after St.  
Paul.

**Baggage Checked Through**  
**ASK FOR TICKETS via LA CROSSE**  
For through tickets to all points E.  
South, and information about freight.

[illegible]

Woolen  
Goods,  
and all  
and  
Muslin,  
Cotton,  
and  
HATS,  
stock of  
country  
and  
all he sold  
& CO.

STONES, all of which will be sold at  
prices for **CASH, ONLY.**  
May 15. **LETT & L. H. L.**

**INDIA RUBBER**  
We have India Rubber Coats of  
quality, at extra low prices —  
cheap before looking at ours.  
June 17. 1862. **LETT & L. H. L.**

**SECOND SUPPLY**  
Of Bonnets, Flats, Ribbons, Flowers  
and white and colored shaker hoods.  
**LETT & L. H. L.**

**COAL OIL,**  
Best quality, at 45 cents per  
CA.

**LANTERNS—**  
FOR COAL OIL.

Without a chinner — a capital at  
cheap, by **CARL**

**COAL OIL LAMPS, CHINNERS**  
In great variety and at the very low  
by **CARL**

**GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Br**  
wer, just received by express.












# SPILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILL WATER.

Tuesday, -- December 16, 1862.

On account of the labor in getting out the tax list, and the misfortune of breaking down one of our presses, we are unable to give our usual amount of news and local matter to-day. We will be all right hereafter.

### The Indian Introglio--A Few More Serious Words to President Lincoln

A few weeks ago we addressed a few sober reflections to President Lincoln, wherein we endeavored to show the impolicy of his determination to interpose Executive clemency in behalf of near three hundred of the convicted Sioux murderers. We endeavored to show the injustice of such a procedure to the white race who have built up such a State as that of Minnesota in this extreme North-west region. We told him by implication that his policy would result in injustice to the few Indians who may be guilty of participation in the horrors of last August, and possibly lead to their entire annihilation. We assured him that with a thousand graves yet fresh along our borders--that with the unburied corpses of hundreds of others, scattered over our prairies, food for birds and wild beasts--that with the smouldering ruins of flourishing villages and beautiful farm-houses still before our eyes--that the desolation of a beautiful country, large enough for an empire, just beyond the Capital of our State, which for the present is ruined--that with the violation of virtuous maidens and intelligent and Christian mothers and wives still fresh in the minds of our people, the citizens of Minnesota would never tolerate the presence of the hated race. We told him plainly what would be the result of the policy he had thus foreshadowed. We reminded him how, with a patriotism and unanimity unsurpassed by the citizens of any other State, our citizens had responded to his calls for men and means to put down the rebellion and protect the threatened homes of our brethren of the East and Border States. We asked him to reject the counsels of the broad-brimmed Quakers and sickly sentimentalists of Boston and Philadelphia, whose homes are now rendered safe by our Western soldiers, and to follow the dictates of unadorned Justice.

Through the voluntary offices of a friend in Washington, whose position gives him access to the President's ear, these assurances and protestations were laid before the President, with the endorsement of one high in authority and a former citizen of the State, that our statements were true, and reflected the almost unanimous sentiment of our people.

Now that the President has determined to hang a limited number of these miscreants, we feel emboldened to offer a few additional suggestions, hoping that his foreshadowed determination to interpose and let loose the near three hundred other convicts may not be final.

A few weeks since, private John Conrad Kessler, a member of the 103d New York regiment, while in a passionate rage, and smarting under a real or fancied wrong, killed Lieut. Linzy, an officer of his company. A court-martial was convened, the man found guilty and sentenced to be hung. Executive clemency neither arrested nor modified the finding of the court. One week ago last Friday, Kessler was executed at the Old Capitol Prison in Washington, within ten minutes' walk of the Presidential mansion. In Washington, unbending Justice required life for life. Peace Societies and non-combatant Quakers, whose security might be endangered by the presence of a passionate white man, saw no necessity in this instance for importuning the President to save his life. Their bowels of compassion only yearn for "lo! the poor Indian!"

At the same time this Washington court-martial was progressing, another court-martial--authorized by the same code, and conducted by officers of the same appointment and recognition--was being held in the far West--two thousand miles nearer the setting sun, and conducted by men of as high intelligence and conscientious motives as can be found in the society of Washington City. This court-martial convicted over three hundred Indians--some of them direct, and all the others accomplices--of committing murders by the hundreds, until the aggregate reached over one thousand. We need not recall other crimes committed at the same time, a hundred fold worse than murder. Out of three hundred and eight convictions, the President proposes to execute but thirty-nine. It should be remembered these murders were not committed under the excitement of passion. They were cool, deliberate, devilish. Why this different estimate of the value of human life between Washington City and

the valley of the Cottonwood? Will the President answer?

As we predicted, a feeble outburst of indignation has already broken out among the people to take justice in their own hands. It was feeble and unorganized and powerless to accomplish the object, yet it shows the determination of the people. In common with thousands of others, we would deprecate the necessity for the people to resort to mob violence; yet we warn the President that if his policy is carried out, it will be necessary to make our State a vast camping ground of soldiers if he would protect these Indians. Better would it be for the Government--far better for our State, if the President, under impending circumstances, would remove every soldier from our State, and leave our people to manage our own affairs.

One other view we would present to the President, and especially to our citizens, hoping it will lead them to renewed exertions to influence the President to change his determination. Without giving the matter due attention, and adopting the idea thrown out by Gov. Ramsey in his recent proclamation, it has been supposed that the State authorities could take cognizance of these Indian crimes and punish them according to our State laws. The constitution of the United States bars all such hope. The Indians have been tried and condemned under a properly constituted court. The President interposes and annuls this decision. This action of the President renders the criminals to their former status. The constitution, article 5 of the amendments, declares--"nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb."

We can see but two alternatives. The decision of the court-martial must be executed, or the convicted criminals must be turned loose upon society. If turned loose, we shall not undertake to predict the consequences. This State must be a white man's State or it must be an Indian country.

### A Man Loose.

Major Cullen, late Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, has broken loose from his enclosure and is now running at large! He was defeated by Gov. Donnelly by a majority of 2,005 votes, yet he has served a notice upon Mr. Donnelly that he designs contesting his right to a seat in Congress. The impudence of the whole thing amounts to sublimity. Before election, the Major visited the camps of our State, soliciting the votes of the soldiers. He had his emissaries, soliciting the votes of those in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. For days previous to the election he had the *Pioneer* loaded down with pretended letters from the various camps, asserting positively that the soldiers were voting for him by solid columns. All the soldiers were Democrats, said the Major, and they were all voting straight for him and against flogging the rebels.

In his bill of particulars, he says the law allowing soldiers to vote is unconstitutional and against public policy!--that but for these votes, he (Cullen) would have been elected!--and finally, that the Commissioners appointed to receive these votes perjured themselves by "failing to discharge their duties in a fair and impartial manner!" When it is known that three of the six Commissioners were among the most prominent Democrats of the State, this will be regarded as a severe joke upon the virtue of Minnesota Democracy. The soldiers will take care of Cullen for this attempt to disfranchise them, while all honorable and high-minded Democrats of the State will execute him for his swinish propensities.

We suggest a Committee of Public Safety, to be appointed at the coming 8th of January Jubilee Democratic meeting, to take care of Major Cullen. The soldiers ought to remember him with a suitable medal.

There are a lot of traitorous scamps scattered through the country publishing sickly and dying journals--such as Danforth of the Rock Island *Argus*, Samudra of the *Columbus Crisis*, Hardy of the *Wheeling Press*--who are very anxious to be called martyrs, and they therefore pour the vilest abuse upon the President, the cabinet, the army and the country, in hopes that they and their bantlings may be suppressed by the Government, and thus escape the ignominy of dying for the want of support from the community in which they are published. They will not probably succeed, but will all die a natural, but unhonored death.

It is asserted in several papers that Gen. Sterling Price has resigned his position in the Confederate army. We don't believe it. Price is essential to that army. He can do more dirty work and do it better, than any other General in the Confederate army--always excepting Floyd--and they are not going to spare him for light and transient causes.

A true philanthropist and a well trained horse, always stop at the word *iron*.

# LATEST NEWS!

## A TERRIBLE BATTLE!

We condense yesterday's telegrams. It will be a week of great events.

The battle of Fredericksburg commenced on Saturday, and was fought with great determination on both sides, but with no decisive results. Both armies are preparing for a renewal of the contest, their relative positions being but little changed by the storm of fire and iron hail. The loss is stated to have been very great, though no estimates are given.

A dispatch from Washington states that Burnside considers his forces sufficient to complete the victory, and that he needs no more additional troops.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent estimates the enemy's force in the vicinity of Fredericksburg at 200,000, and as Jackson, Hill, Stuart, Longstreet and Lee are leading the several divisions, it is probable that the great and decisive battle is to be fought on the Rappahannock.

It seems that the battle of Saturday was opened by Franklin's division, followed by those of Mead, Gibbons, Brooks, Simmons, Sumner, and others, until the contest became general and raged furiously along the whole line.

When night closed upon the scene, our left had advanced half a mile or more, but it seems that two attempts to storm the enemy's batteries were unsuccessful. Our dispatches are under dates of the 13th, 14th and 15th, and it seems that a renewal of the conflict is momentarily expected.

Meanwhile the enemy is assailed at a vital point from the rear. Banks has landed at the head of Chancellorsville, formed a junction with the troops at Suffolk, and is supposed to be marching on Weldon.

God speed the right, and give victory to our arms.

### BURNSIDE OPENS BATTLE

### CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

### ENGINEERS DRIVEN FROM THE WORK!

### Fire Opened on Fredericksburg

### FROM 176 CANNON.

### The City on Fire and its Destruction Certain.

### FRANKLIN CROSSING THE RIVER.

### Gunboats Shelling the Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.--This forenoon 176 guns opened on Fredericksburg. Up to the latest news the fire still continued. The city's destruction appears certain. The enemy opened fire, but thus far have done no serious damage.

Franklin's division is crossing three miles below the city, having constructed bridges with slight opposition. Gunboats are shelling the enemy fifteen miles down the river.

Every thing last night was bustle and activity, as to-day was the time fixed for crossing the river. During the night the pontoons were conveyed to the river and the artillery of 143 pieces placed in position opposite the city.

On the 5th, in the forenoon, the rebels fired two signal guns, and during the latter part of the night rockets were frequently sent within their lines.

At five o'clock the construction of three bridges in front of the city was commenced. When the bridges were about half completed the enemy opened a murderous fire of infantry from the houses on the river bank.

Up to this time not a shot had been fired from our side. The engineers were driven from the bridges and several killed and wounded.

At six o'clock Gen. Burnside ordered all the guns to be opened on the city. The cannonading, which has continued up to the present time, is terrible.

The city is on fire and its destruction is certain.

The enemy, at about seven o'clock this morning, opened with their heavy guns from their works, but so far have done no serious injury.

Gen. Franklin constructed his bridges about three miles below the city, meeting with slight opposition.

His troops are now crossing, and the gunboats are shelling the enemy about fifteen miles down the river, where they have been concentrating their forces for the past few days.

The concentrated fire of our batteries on the city has had the effect of driving back the enemy's infantry, and the work on the bridges has again commenced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.--A special dispatch from the *Times* correspondent with Hooker says the rebels are actively at work upon their fortifications, though this is regarded as a ruse to conceal their movement toward Richmond.

### L A T E R !

Acquia Creek, Midnight, Dec. 11.--Intelligence from the front to-night states that our forces have crossed the river, and are now in possession of Fredericksburg. The enfilading fire from our batteries on the right succeeded in driving the rebels from the rifle-pits on the river's edge, thereby permitting an easy and rapid construction of pontoon bridges.

### The Third Regiment.

By the subjoined order from the War Department, it will be seen that the President has dismissed from the service of the United States, the Colonel, five Captains and three Lieutenants of the Minnesota Third, for recommending a surrender, while in face of the enemy, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the 19th of July last:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 871. [EXTRACT.] \* \* \* B. The following officers of the Third Minnesota Volunteers are by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States, for recommending the surrender of the regiment while in face of the enemy:

Col. H. C. Lester, commanding regiment. Capt. C. Gurnee, company E. Capt. J. B. Preston, company F. Capt. M. W. Clay, company K. Capt. W. W. Webster, company A. Capt. W. H. Mills, company C. First Lieut. A. F. Elliot, company A. First Lieut. J. E. Tichnor, company F. Second Lieut. S. Ingham, company F. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

To the Governor of Minnesota.

Through the above order may pay a thousand hearts in this State to the quick, we cannot but cheerfully acquiesce. By the action of less than a dozen officers, our State, the country, and a thousand men of the Third Minnesota have been outrageously disgraced.

We could have wished to see Col. Lester and Captain Preston especially spared the disgrace that has befallen them; but when men assume or accept military positions under the Government, it is presumed that they do so in view of the responsibilities resting upon them. Our friends, Col. Lester and Capt. Preston, held in their hands not only the honor of our State, but the safety, to a great extent, of the national cause. If they have wantonly or cowardly betrayed these interests, their disgrace is merited. May we never again be thus betrayed, will be the prayer of every citizen of our State.

### Military Absentees.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Nashville, makes some statements in regard to absent officers and soldiers from Buell's army, on the authority of the general consolidated report of Nov. 15, which will surprise the public. The absentees are:

Commissioned officers absent by authority of the Government, 1,388. Enlisted men absent, 23,294.

Total, 24,682. A regiment of officers absent! Twenty six regiments of soldiers absent! The corresponding adds that those absent without leave are as follows:

Commissioned officers, 123. Enlisted men, 6,361.

Total, 6,484. The whole number of absentees on Nov. 15 was about 33,000. The *Tribune* correspondent adds that "much the largest number of absentees were granted furloughs without leave, showing astonishing laxity of discipline."

And still worse, the pay of these 33,000 men was going on just the same as if they had been on duty. Why does not the Secretary of War stop the pay of every officer and soldier who is not sick, while he is absent from duty? This would at least save the tax payers a large sum and have a t. e. effect to restrain the tendency to absenteeism.

### The Second Minnesota.

We clip the following from the N. Y. *Times* of the 6th, in which we learn the whereabouts of the Second regiment.

A letter dated Nashville, November 28th says: "Within the past two days several of the brigades of this [1st] division, have been moved forward, and some are still moving in the direction of Lebanon, in this State. A few days ago the Second Minnesota, Eighteenth Regulars and Thirty-fifth Ohio, were advanced some twenty miles, for the purpose of holding on to two important points on the Cumberland river. Although they frequently saw the enemy's cavalry they remained unmolested. Since reaching their post, they have been frequently threatened with an attack, but as yet have not learned of any having been made upon them. Morgan and Stewart's cavalry, however, are known to be in this section of country, and you need not be surprised to hear of a sharp fight at any time. Gen. Rosecrans is constantly moving around among the troops, by all of whom his appearance is hailed with acclamations of joy. At present he is in the vicinity of Nashville, and from accounts which reach here, I would judge he is making things move."

### Stewart's Rebel Cavalry Raid.

At about daybreak this morning between 1,000 and 1,500 of Stewart's rebel cavalry dashed into Dumfries and captured ten sutlers and twenty-five pickets; so it is represented; also Mr. Wm. McIntosh, telegraph repairer.

They also cut down a telegraph pole and cut the wire, and destroyed several Government and sutlers wagons, and then hurriedly retreated.

The wires were subsequently repaired. Brigadier General Steinwall has since occupied Dumfries.

An honest farmer thus writes to the chairman of an agricultural society: "Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull!"

### NUMBER OF SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

In the regular service there are 231 surgeons and 331 enlisted medical cadets and hospital stewards. In the volunteer service there are 3,863 surgeons and 1,271 contract physicians employed as assistant surgeons. There are also 202 staff surgeons, and 120 assistant staff surgeons. The total of these is 4,124, and is exclusive of new appointments.

The following note from Gerrit Smith we find in the *Tribune*:

Peterboro, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1862. My Dear Sir:--I have just read in the *Tribune* of the 3d, the editorial on "Destitution in England." I have also read the call for a meeting to which it refers. This is all exceedingly gratifying. I will thank you to hand the Treasurer of the proposed fund the enclosed draft for \$1,000.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH. HORACE GALLER, Esq.

LIFE WITHOUT TRIALS.--Would you wish to live without trials? Then you would wish to die but half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must go into deep water, and buffet the surges.

It is estimated that the amount of Custom-house Treasury Notes now outstanding is less than \$14,000,000, and not \$16,000,000, as previously reported. It is thought that by the middle of January this amount will be absorbed, when the Government will be in receipt of gold from customs.

### OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Oysters served up at all hours and in all styles at the BLOCKADE SALOON, under the Sawyer House.

Also for sale by the quantity. This is a retired and pleasant place for gentlemen to resort. Entire satisfaction will be given. Give me a Call. PERRY McLAUGHLIN. Dec. 10, 1862. 3m 14

### COME AT LAST.

Just received by express, 100 YARDS A LARGE VARIETY OF SHAWLS, HANDSOME BALMORAL SKIRTS, LINEN COLLARS WITH RUFFLE AND WORSTED TIES. RIBBED MERINO AND LAMP'S WOOL HOSE, RED AND GRAY TWILLED FLANNEL, SERGE DRABBS ALL COLORS. A LARGE NUBIAS A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SONTAGS, VELVET RIBBONS ALL WIDTHS, &c. &c. LEVY & DANIELS. Stillwater, Dec. 16, 1862.

### FOR CHRISTMAS.

Photograph Albums, Fancy Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Fort Monck, Colons, and one hundred and fifty-two other articles. LEVY & DANIELS'S

### Henry's Pat' Repeating Rifle.

### GET THE BEST.

THE BEST RIFLE EVER MADE! Good to Kill Indians! Good to Kill Rebels! Good to Kill Anything! It will Kill at 1000 Yards! Every Man Should Have One! The Longest Range, the Greatest Accuracy and Rapidity of Fire OF ANY GUN YET PRODUCED. "Thirty Shots per Minute!--Two Men Equal to One Company!"

George D. Prentice, in the Louisville *Journal* of July last, says:

"HENRY'S PATENT REPEATING RIFLE."--This new Rifle is the best ever offered to the public. It is the most powerful weapon of its size ever produced, of greater accuracy and rapidity than ANY OTHER ARMY YET INVENTED and is so simple in its construction that there is no liability of its getting out of order.

Fifteen charges can be fired without removing it from the shoulder or losing aim in less than fifteen seconds, and it can be reloaded with fifteen charges in about the time it takes to load other breech-loading rifles with a single charge.

The new rifle is 14-100 inch bore, 24 inch barrel, and carries a conical ball 32 to the pound. The penetration at 100 yards is 8 inches; at 400 yards, 6 inches; and it carries with force sufficient to kill at 1000 yards. A man armed with one of these rifles can load and discharge one shot every two seconds, so that he is equal to a company every two minutes and discharges every twenty minutes, a brigade every hour, and a division every two hours--Louisville *Journal*, July 10th.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* and Democrat, of Sept. 11th, noticing one of these rifles, a present to Capt. Davis, of the Minnesota First, says: "As *ERRATA* we say--We saw a Rifle yesterday, which appears to be the most effective weapon ever invented for use against the Indians--or any other man."

It was presented to Captain Mark W. Downie, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, by J. W. King, Esq., of New Haven Conn. The gun is called "Henry's Patent Repeating Rifle," and is manufactured by the New Haven Arms Company. There is a light bolt or tube on the side of the rifle, which will hold fifteen cartridges, which can be fired in less than half a minute, and the same number put in the tube again in half that time. The cartridges are crowd of down to the chamber by a spiral spring. The gun presented to Capt. Downie is highly ornamented, and cost about one hundred dollars; but the price of the rifle at the manufactory, without elaborate ornamentation, is from \$45 to \$50. Those who wish to get an effective weapon, a "life preserver," as well as a life destroyer, will do well to see the specimen in the hands of Capt. Downie and order one from the State Agent--Pioneer and Democrat.

42 The undersigned is now receiving orders and supplying the above arms and ammunition. A. J. VAN VORHES, Sole Agent for the State, Stillwater, Minnesota.

### SOMETHING NEW!

We have in store Ready-Made BIBLES, APRONS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS AND Panties for Children, Night Gowns and Chemise Yokes for Ladies, Magic Ruffles all widths, Crochet Edge, &c. LEVY & DANIELS. May 25.

### LEVY & DANIELS HAVE

A large variety of ladies' Dress Trimmings of the most fashionable style.

### WALL PAPERS.

Call and take a look at the select patterns of Wall Papers. LEVY & DANIELS.

### COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS & SHADES

In great variety and at the very lowest prices, CARL & CO.

### REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SHOES.

Ladies' Heavy Leather Shoes, reduced from \$1.00 to 75 cents. Misses' Shoes, which we sold at from 75 cents to \$1.00, we will now sell at 60 Cents.

LEVY & DANIELS.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS.

\$10.00 cloaks reduced to \$7.00. \$8.00 " " " " \$5.00. \$6.00 " " " " \$4.00. \$5.00 " " " " \$3.00. Call soon if you want bargains. LEVY & DANIELS.

### LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

We have on hand a large supply of Table Cloths, Table Damask and Napkins, which we sell at 50 per cent. below the market price. LEVY & DANIELS.

### CARPETS, CARPETS.

AT 25 PER CENT BELOW ST. PAUL PRICES. We only ask you to call and convince yourselves of the fact. We purchased our Carpets last Spring; they have advanced 40 per cent since, which enables us to sell them at fully 25 per cent lower than the same quality can be purchased in St. Paul or any other place. LEVY & DANIELS. Stillwater, December 5, 1862. 15

### NUBIAS, NUBIAS.

Just received a handsome assortment of Nubias. LEVY & DANIELS.

### INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

We have all sizes of India Rubber Shoes and Sandals, with and without heels. Also, Buffalo shoes.

### SHIRTING, FLANNEL.

Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels. Wool and cotton hose and half-hose, table cloths, Napkins, Towels, Red, White, Blue and Mixed Wools. Yarns, Shetland wool and Zephyr Worsted.

### LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We are now selling Cloaks at \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$8.00. Those in want would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. LEVY & DANIELS.

### TAKEN UP.

A stray bull came to the premises of the subscriber living in Dayton, and was taken up, about the first of November last, of the following description: red in color, with white spots will be 2 years old next spring. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and receive the property. BENNET BARKER. Dec. 6, 1862.--4w. 13

### Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Keyes A. Darling and Charles Scheffer, under the firm name of DARLING & SCHEFFER, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by CHARLES SCHEFFER, J. E. THOMPSON and HORACE THOMPSON, under the firm name of SCHEFFER & THOMPSON'S. KEYES A. DARLING, CHARLES SCHEFFER. Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 29, 1862.

### J. E. THOMPSON, HORACE THOMPSON, CHAR. SCHEFFER.

### Exchange, Banking & Collection OFFICES OF

THOMPSON BROS. -- St. Paul, Minn. SCHEFFER & THOMPSONS. -- Stillwater, Minn. [Successors to Darling & Scheffer.] Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Uncurrent Money.

Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. 13.

### NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE-1862.

We have on hand a large assortment of Dress Goods, such as Reps, Broche Velours, Broadcloth, Cloth, De Laine, English and French Merinos, Alpaca, De Baige, Lorella, &c.--a new variety of plain and printed flannels. --Cassimeres, tweeds, satinetts, jeans, plaid, shettings, shirtings, pillow case cotton, Table cloths, napkins, towels, marcellas quilts, no-rein, cambric, Swiss, jacquet and cambric muslin, brilliant, cloaks, shawls, sountags, walias, hoods, cotton, silk and woolen hose, gloves and mitts in good variety. Woolen sleeves, linen, cambric and muslin collars and sleeves; Canton flannel, deymine, shirting stripe, red tick, shetland wool, zephyr worsted, woolsens of the following colors: Plain blue, blue-mixed, black, drab, slate, blue and scarlet, checked, plain red, and white. Balmoral and hoop skirts in great variety.

IS MILLINERY GOODS, we have a large stock of bonnets, hats, ribbons, ruffles, bows, feathers, bonnet frames, caps, net, trimming lace. We have a large stock of CARPETS, being purchased before the rise, we will sell

### AT OLD PRICES.

Our stock of *SHOES* for ladies and children, is large and complete, and we think we can suit all who will give us a call. India rubber shoes and sandals, with and without heels, all sizes.

### A large assortment of WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.

An assortment of Fur Capes and Cuffs, and all other styles of goods usually kept in Dry Goods stores, together with a large variety of other "traps," all of which we pledge ourselves to sell at the lowest prices FOR CASH ONLY.

LEVY & DANIELS. Stillwater, Oct. 28, 1862.

### J. A. BATES,

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS IN HIS own name, and AT HIS OLD STAND, would be happy to see his friends and former customers. Thankful for past favors, he would respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.

### TO THE FARMERS.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF Grain Cradles, CRADLE FINGERS, Hoes, Forks, Rakes, &c. &c. &c. which I propose to sell VERY CHEAP. Call and be convinced. J.











[illegible][illegible]

Addition.		Y. a. s. a.		SHERIFFS SALE	
lot	bkt amt	Name	lot bkt amt	Name	lot bkt amt
101	1	Andrew Sempson	7 24	Payte W P	4 9
102	1	Conner 219	24	10	12 13
103	1	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
104	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
105	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
106	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
107	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
108	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
109	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
110	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
111	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
112	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
113	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
114	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
115	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
116	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
117	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
118	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
119	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
120	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
121	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
122	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
123	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
124	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
125	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
126	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
127	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
128	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
129	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
130	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
131	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
132	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
133	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
134	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
135	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
136	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
137	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
138	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
139	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
140	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
141	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
142	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
143	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
144	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
145	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
146	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
147	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
148	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
149	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
150	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
151	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
152	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
153	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
154	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
155	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
156	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
157	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
158	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
159	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
160	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
161	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
162	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
163	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
164	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
165	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
166	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
167	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
168	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
169	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
170	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
171	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
172	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
173	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
174	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
175	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
176	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
177	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
178	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
179	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
180	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
181	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
182	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
183	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
184	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
185	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
186	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
187	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
188	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
189	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
190	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
191	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
192	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
193	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
194	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
195	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
196	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
197	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
198	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
199	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
200	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
201	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
202	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
203	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
204	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
205	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
206	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
207	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
208	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
209	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
210	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
211	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
212	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
213	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
214	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
215	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
216	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
217	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
218	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
219	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
220	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
221	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
222	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
223	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
224	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
225	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
226	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
227	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
228	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
229	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
230	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
231	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
232	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
233	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
234	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
235	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
236	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
237	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
238	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
239	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
240	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
241	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
242	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
243	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
244	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
245	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
246	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
247	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
248	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
249	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
250	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
251	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
252	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
253	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
254	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
255	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
256	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
257	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
258	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
259	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
260	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
261	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
262	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
263	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
264	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
265	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
266	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
267	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
268	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
269	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
270	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
271	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
272	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
273	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
274	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
275	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
276	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
277	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
278	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
279	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
280	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
281	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
282	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
283	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
284	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
285	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
286	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
287	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
288	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
289	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
290	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
291	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
292	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
293	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
294	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
295	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
296	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
297	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
298	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
299	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
300	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
301	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
302	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
303	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
304	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
305	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
306	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
307	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
308	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
309	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
310	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
311	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
312	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
313	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
314	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
315	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
316	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
317	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
318	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
319	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
320	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
321	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
322	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
323	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
324	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
325	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
326	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
327	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
328	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
329	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
330	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
331	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
332	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
333	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
334	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
335	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
336	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
337	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
338	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
339	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
340	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
341	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
342	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
343	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
344	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
345	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
346	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
347	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
348	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
349	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
350	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
351	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
352	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
353	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
354	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
355	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
356	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
357	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
358	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
359	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
360	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
361	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
362	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
363	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
364	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
365	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
366	2	Guthrie W 10	1	15	
367	2	Guthrie W			

[illegible]



































# MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## FINISH

# STILLWATER MESSENGER

JAN 1  
1861

THRU

DEC 30  
1862

Title: Stillwater MESSENGER		03-02-1976	
5:16 - 7:16			
Inclusive Dates:	Jan 1	Dec 30	
	1861	1862 *	
Missing Issues:			
1861			
Feb 12			
Mar 5			
Apr 9			
May 14			
Jul 2			
Jul 30			
1862			
Apr 22			
Aug 5			
Originals held by: MHS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>		Format: 1A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2B <input type="checkbox"/>	
Prepared by: JOHN ALLEY DOUGHERTY	Date: Jan 28, 1976	Camera No. 1	
Filmed by: Paul W. Smith	Date: Feb 3, 1976	No. Expos. 404	
Reduction Ratio: 15 1/2	Voltmeter: .18 - 87 1/2	Density:	
Prelim. Inspection by:	Date:	Length:	
Target Resolution: /mm	O.K. <input type="checkbox"/> Reject <input type="checkbox"/>		

#### Issues Missing:

1861  
Feb 12  
Mar 5  
Apr 9  
May 14  
Jul 2  
Jul 30

1862

Apr 22  
Aug 5

Inclusive Dates of  
This Microfilm: Jan 1, 1861 - Dec 30, 1862 \*  
Newspaper: Stillwater MESSENGER

03-02-1976



